



Weekly Report

the authoritative reference on Congress

WEEK ENDING JUNE 5, 1953

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The Only News Bureau Exclusively Devoted To Congress



your congress this week

Wing Ding

Despite President Eisenhower's repeated assurances, the Air Force debate continued. Gen. Vandenberg, retiring Air Chief, refused to accept the soundness of the fund slash. Air Secretary Talbott defended the cut and Sen. Young (R N.D.) predicted GOP support, but Sen. Maybank (D S.C.) promised a stiff fight.

In another money matter, the Senate traded diligently and produced a State-Justice-Commerce appropriation of about \$1.104 billion, a nibble below the House's \$1.143 billion. Compromising with the President, the Senate watered down an anti-Red China rider, and disappointed deserving Republicans by dropping a summary dismissal provision.

Down The Avenue

Traffic was heavy on Pennsylvania Avenue as the White House took a hand in Congressional affairs. "Protectionist" leaders bowed to most of the Administration's ideas on reciprocal trade. Both sides moved to heal the Taft-Eisenhower "go-it-alone" rift.

Sails were trimmed on the legislative agenda for the sprint to adjournment. The President proposed reorganization plans for foreign aid, overseas information and his economic advisors, and tightened the UN loyalty program.

Rep. Powell (D N.Y.) reported resistance to the President's non-segregation policies.

On The Floor

Agriculture--The House refused to veto the Agriculture reorganization plan, which went into effect despite charges that it is a "blank check."

Plowshares--Thirty-four Senators sponsored a disarmament resolution.

Confirmations--The Senate confirmed the new Joint Chiefs of Staff, along with Joseph E. Talbot for a full term on the Tariff Commission.

Budget--In its role as City Council, the House passed a \$146 million budget bill for the District of Columbia, rejecting a non-segregation rider.

Pensions--Most Social Security retirement benefits would rise under a bill tossed into the House hopper.

These stories are summarized from CQ's regular Weekly Report. For pages with more details, check Thumbnail Index, p. iii, inside back cover.

Efficiency--The House voted for a latter-day, more powerful, "Hoover" Commission, and another commission to study inter-governmental relations.

Wave O'er--The Senate passed a bill to keep the Stars and Stripes billowing above other flags.

In The Committees

EPT--As the Treasury was warned against influencing witnesses at excess-profits tax hearings, Secretary Humphrey admitted EPT is no good but insisted it is needed. Businessmen opposed the tax.

Controls--A House committee melted the wage-price-rent freeze out of the controls extension, also killing Federal Reserve credit curbs.

Treaties--The (revised) Bricker treaty-curbing amendment was approved by a Senate committee.

Foreign Aid--Evaluators of the Mutual Security program criticized it, urging a shift away from economic aid. Secretary Dulles reported on his tour, upholding the value of foreign aid.

Coe--Frank Coe, denying he was a fugitive, turned up to testify in the Austrian currency probe, proved a reluctant witness.

Tax Scandals--Investigators of Internal Revenue shenanigans moved to San Francisco, where a federal judge said "hogwash."

St. Lawrence--Limited participation in the St. Lawrence Seaway cleared a Senate subcommittee.

Red Trade--Sen. Mundt (R S.D.) suggested a ban on aid to nations trading with the Communists.

Private Atoms--The Joint Chiefs of Staff and the State Department endorsed private development of A-power.

V A Beds--The Veterans Administration told a House committee budget cuts would close hospitals.

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ADMINISTRATION TRIES "HARD MONEY"

Democratic Lawmakers Revive "Cross Of Gold" Controversy

The Eisenhower Administration is not returning to the gold standard, but it is swinging closer to "hard money" policies, using its power over America's money far differently than its Democratic predecessors.

Secretary of the Treasury George M. Humphrey, the Administration's chief spokesman on dollars and cents, believes the new policies will promote stability--curbing inflation and thus keeping the economic bubble from bursting into a depression.

Humphrey's critics say his timing is off, that his big worry, with cutbacks in government spending in prospect, should be economic sluggishness. Hard money, they say, will act as a sedative now, when he should be pumping adrenalin into the blood stream to encourage expansion.

The Treasury's and Federal Reserve System's policies in this area have taken three major forms: Transferring the public debt into long-term securities, offering higher interest rates on government bonds and short-term paper, and allowing government security prices to fluctuate in the open market. Each policy reinforces and acts as a partial cause of the others, keeping the circular effect whirling.

NEW BONDS FOR OLD

In January, holders of 11½-month certificates were offered an exchange to 70-month bonds paying 2½ per cent or one-year certificates paying 2-1/4 per cent. Later, the Treasury offered a 30-year bond issues bearing 3-1/4 per cent interest. (This is the issue which recently has fluctuated in the market.)

May 18, Humphrey offered a new one-year 2-5/8 per cent certificate to holders of 11-month 1-7/8 per cent certificates maturing June 1, and to owners of 1940 two per cent bonds, called in for redemption June 15. Undersubscription of this issue, indicating the scarcity of credit, has caught the Treasury short of cash for redemption, and will probably require more borrowing than originally scheduled.

All these offers are at relatively high interest rates, and some are for longer-than-usual terms. The short-

term of the May 18 offer has been interpreted to mean that the Treasury does not believe the tight money market would absorb another long-term bond except at very high interest, and has decided to hold off new high-rate issues as a concession to critics.

Short-term, highly "liquid" securities, when fed into the banking system, expand the supply of money and accelerate its rate of circulation. The higher a Federal Reserve member bank's level of liquid reserves, the more loans it can make. By transferring major portions of the federal debt into long-term securities, the Treasury taps savings, instead of creating money.

When bank reserves are thus reduced, the amount of credit available for "hire" is contracted. With less credit available, lenders command higher interest rates, in turn forcing potential borrowers out of the market.

LENDERS FOLLOW U.S. LEAD

By offering recent security issues at record and near-record high interest rates, the Treasury reinforced the "expensive money" trend. Since government securities are so dominant in the money market, other lenders followed along, raising their rates. The government is bidding up interest rates. And the higher rates are attracting non-bank (non-inflationary) investment.

In other aspects of credit contraction, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation has announced tighter loan policies, and the Agriculture Department has raised its crop loan interest rates from 3½ per cent to four per cent. In addition, the Veterans Administration and the Federal Housing Administration now permit higher interest rates on the mortgage loans they guarantee -- up to 4½ per cent (from four per cent) for the VA, and to 4¼ per cent (from 4-1/4) for the FHA.

While forcing some borrowers out of the market, these higher rates are expected to make lenders more willing to make such guaranteed loans. The extent of the new rates' attractiveness is in doubt, however, because higher bond rates may draw some investment money away from savings and loan associations and into still better-paying markets.

The third basic "hard money" policy, involving market support of government security prices, is not strictly speaking a product of the Eisenhower Administration.

During the years of heavy government borrowing, the Democrats tried to reduce the cost of carrying the public debt by keeping interest rates low. One factor in maintaining low interest rates was support of government security prices at or near par. To accomplish this, the Federal Reserve Board played an active part in the bond market, forcing security prices up by buying them in quantity.

Every time the Federal Reserve System bought a bond, it paid the purchase price to a security dealer's bank, which deposited it in a Federal Reserve bank, increasing the reserves available as backing for loans. In this way, the Federal Reserve's open market operations expanded credit, although orthodox policies at the time would have favored contraction and anti-inflation.

FRS HIKE INTEREST RATE

After a dispute in 1951, the Treasury and the Federal Reserve Board agreed that the latter would be free to base its open market operation on the need for expanding or contracting credit, not primarily on a policy of supporting bond prices. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VII, 1951, pp. 489-90). (The Board, however, remains committed to preventing "disorder" in the bond market.)

While the Truman Treasury Department was basically hostile to the philosophy of this Treasury-FRB "accord," Humphrey is cooperating whole-heartedly with the FRB in implementing it, as evidenced by his willingness to let the 30-year 3-1/4 per cent bonds dip below par.

With one important source of increased reserves -- Federal Reserve System security purchases -- shrinking, banks have had to resort to borrowing from the System. The FRS can exert considerable control on expansion of reserves through this method by adjusting the discount (interest) rates it charges. To contract credit, the System merely raises its discount rates, inspiring reluctance among the banks to borrow, and forcing them to charge higher interest rates on the money they lend. The discount rate was raised in January, before the inauguration.

As remote as high finance seems to most Americans, their articulate representatives have not let Humphrey's policies pass unchallenged. The controversy promises to provide a big party campaign issue and, more basically, to revive the old "sound money" arguments which created such a stir in "cross of gold" days. (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 198, 655).

CONCERN FOR "LITTLE FELLOW"

Everyone agrees that Humphrey's money policies will make the dollar worth more, but Sen. Robert S. Kerr (D Okla.) contends that, "...in order for the dollar to be worth more, the labor and the products of the soil had to be worth less." (Congressional Record, p. 4959).

That statement was made in a May 12, 1953, Senate debate, during which Kerr and other Senators lambasted the "hard money" philosophy. (Congressional Record, pp. 4956-64). Farm problems dominated the discussion,

but the "easy money" Senators applied the same reasoning to other sectors of the economy, emphasizing all the while their concern for the "little fellow." (CQ Weekly Report, p. 641).

In an earlier critical statement, nine Democratic Congressmen called Humphrey's policies "drastically deflationary." (CQ Weekly Report, p. 505). May 28, a CIO spokesman, Everett Kassalow, said he is "really alarmed at the drift of economic policy at the national level." He called GOP money policies a "bankers' holiday."

Critics also point out that tight, expensive credit increases the cost of carrying the public debt, just when the government is trying to trim its bills and balance the budget.

These and other protests stem from fear that the American economy is approaching the peak of prosperity and may soon start down the slope. If economic activity is about to contract, Humphrey's critics say, the government should make expansion (and retention of existing plant) attractive by making money (and credit) easily available.

The "hard money" answer: Sound dollars will keep the economy sailing smoothly. Besides, the Administration can always reverse its field if depression clouds gather.

WHAT TERMS MEAN

Bond -- A long-term security

Inflation -- Reduced value of money in terms of the goods or services it will buy; in other words, a state of high prices, caused by an excess of money over available supplies of goods and services.

Depression -- The opposite of inflation, marked by low prices, reduced economic activity and scarcity (high value) of money in relation to supplies of goods and services.

Interest -- Payment for the use of borrowed money. May be paid above the price of a security, or subtracted (discounted) from the face value.

Liquid securities -- Paper or bonds which can be converted to money -- cashed in -- rapidly. Liquid securities may be used as reserves to back up loans.

Open market operations -- Purchase and sale of government securities by the Federal Reserve, expanding or contracting credit and money supplies.

Paper -- A short-term security.

Par -- Face value of a security. Actual market value may fluctuate above or below par.

Reserve -- Assets (securities) held by the Federal Reserve for member banks, which are allowed to lend sums varying with the level of their reserves.

Securities -- Evidences of debt -- IOU's -- issued by debtors. When investors buy securities they lend the sellers the purchase price.

Test Tougher Than Ever

LOYAL WORKERS FOR UNCLE SAM

When President Eisenhower established a new loyalty-security program for federal employees by issuing Executive Order 10450 April 27 (CQ Weekly Report, p. 586), he drew together scores of efforts, concentrated in the years since Germany invaded Poland, to protect the government from subversion.

At the same time, he put on trial his plan for dealing with one of the toughest problems faced by his predecessor in the White House. Collisions with Congressional committees investigating the loyalty and security of government employees gave rise to one of the most controversial issues of the Democratic Administration.

President Eisenhower's order, which went into effect May 27, has been interpreted as an effort to recapture the initiative in loyalty investigations from Congressional committees. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 178). Chairmen of the leading investigating committees expressed approval of the order, but it is not yet certain whether they will allow the executive branch full sway on employee loyalty.

That question, together with such matters as the effectiveness of the system in protecting the government from subversion and the reliability of safeguards for employees' rights, awaits tests of the new program in action.

JUSTICE ALWAYS POSSIBLE?

Hiram Bingham, head of the expiring Loyalty Review Board, registered an early dissent to the Eisenhower program. He singled out the lack of central appeal rights as a big flaw. "It is a lack of knowledge of human nature," he said, "to think that the heads of 60 agencies making individual decisions will always do justice to the individuals."

In the past, the biggest stumbling block in the path of loyalty programs has been the conflict between national security and employee rights guaranteed by civil service laws and rules dating from the Civil Service Act of 1883.

Civil Service Rule I, 1884, forbade questions "concerning the political ... opinions or affiliations of any applicant" for federal employment. Hiring officials generally believed this rule barred investigations into loyalty.

The Lloyd-LaFollette Act of 1912 opened a small breach in this sanctity by allowing dismissals "to promote the efficiency" of the Civil Service. In theory, this law opened the way to firing an employee for disloyalty, which could reasonably be considered to affect the efficiency of the service. In practice, however, judgment of employees and applicants continued on the basis of "suitability." "Suitability," or "competency," was the first member of the trio which was completed years later by "loyalty" and "security."

Until the Hatch Act was passed in 1939, loyalty was not a formal consideration in federal employment, although it may have been considered incidentally as an element in suitability.

The Hatch Act, designed primarily to control corrupt politics in the Civil Service, in Section 9A forbade federal employment, and ordered the dismissal, of any current member of "any political party or organization which advocates the overthrow of our Constitutional form of government..."

Soon afterward, Congress began to use its power of the purse to fight subversion by employees.

BAN REDS, BUNDISTS

Sections 15 and 17 of the Works Projects Administration appropriations act of June 26, 1940, forbade the employment on WPA work projects of Communists, German-American Bundists, advocates of governmental overthrow, or aliens. In contrast to today's thorough screening, the Act accepted an affidavit as fairly conclusive proof that an applicant or employee was free of these taints.

Other appropriations acts contained similar provisions.

Worry about "sensitive" agencies and departments -- those especially vulnerable to damaging subversion -- began during World War II. Public Law 671, 76th Congress, and P.L. 808, 77th Congress, authorized the heads of the old War and Navy Departments to dismiss summarily any employee who endangered national security.

Later, in 1946, the McCarran appropriation act rider (P.L. 490, 79th Congress) granted the Secretary of State summary dismissal power for his Department.

Meanwhile, standards for disqualifying potential employees were broadened greatly by the War Service Regulations issued by President Roosevelt through the Civil Service Commission in March, 1942. Section 3 of Regulation II originated the doctrine of "reasonable doubt" as to loyalty. And, for the first time, the concept of "security" not necessarily involving loyalty as a basis for disallowing employment was stated.

Many of the same standards have re-appeared in subsequent loyalty-security regulations, including President Eisenhower's.

FBI INVESTIGATES

In October, 1941, the FBI undertook to investigate employees accused of disloyalty, reporting findings to agencies concerned.

In response to requests by some agencies for a central advisory body on loyalty cases, the Attorney-General in April, 1942, established the Interdepartmental Committee on Investigations, which distributed information on investigations and procedures, and rendered a small number of advisory opinions on employees investigated.

President Roosevelt's Executive Order 9300, Feb. 5, 1943, replaced this Committee with a similar Interdepartmental Committee on Employee Investigations. Concerned only with statutory bans against employing advocates of violent overthrow and members of organizations with

such policies, the Committee rendered advisory opinions on permanent employees and served as a "watch dog" over procedures. The employing agencies retained hiring and firing authority.

Most of these laws and orders hampered actual adherents to the enemy, but failed to shield the nation from persons of disloyal tendencies who stopped short of sabotage and treason.

Under authority of H Res 66, 79th Congress, employee loyalty procedures came under investigation by a subcommittee of the House Civil Service Committee. Reporting July 20, 1946, the probers cited the need for protection against disloyal employees and recommended creation of a commission to study the loyalty program.

Executive Order 9806, November 25, 1946, established the President's Temporary Commission on Employee Loyalty to undertake the recommended study. (CQ Almanac, Vol. III, 1947, p. 479).

The Commission found a lack of uniformity in standards and procedures, and reported that many agencies relied merely on the Oath of Office and affidavits alleging loyalty.

It recommended continuing the summary dismissal powers allowed to the State, War, and Navy Departments, and granting similar authority to the Atomic Energy Commission.

The Commission concluded that "prevailing techniques and procedures have been ineffective."

Truman Loyalty Program

As recommended by the Commission, President Truman revoked Executive Order 9300 and established the first comprehensive loyalty program by issuing Executive Order 9835, March 21, 1947. (CQ Almanac, Vol. III, 1947, p. 479). It was succeeded May 27, 1953, by the loyalty program established by President Eisenhower.

These were the main provisions of the Truman order:

All those entering the competitive federal service had to be investigated for loyalty by the Civil Service Commission, except for some agencies, which carried out their own investigations.

All those entering the non-competitive service had to be investigated by the employing agency, with the aid of CSC facilities.

When these initial investigations turn up derogatory information, full field investigations had to be instituted.

Full field investigations were required of applicants for sensitive jobs.

Agency heads were made responsible for weeding out disloyal employees.

An employee charged with disloyalty had right to hearing before three-member board appointed from within the agency by the agency head.

An accused employee had right to appear with counsel, to present evidence and to receive written charges as specific as the agency head determined national security would allow; identity of confidential informants remained secret if absolutely necessary.

The hearing board presented recommendations to the agency head as to whether the employee should be dismissed.

Recommendation for dismissal could be appealed to the agency head or his agents.

Accused employee could appeal agency head's dismissal decision to a Loyalty Review Board (established Nov. 10, 1947) which issued an advisory opinion.

The LRB also kept watch over the loyalty system, and established a master index of all loyalty investigations since 1939.

Pending determination of a loyalty investigation, agency head could suspend an accused employee.

Dismissal was mandatory for an employee under jurisdiction of the Hatch Act or the various appropriations acts belonging to an organization on the Attorney General's subversive list or any group advocating violent overthrow; such membership or "sympathetic association" was considered, but not conclusive, in relation to other employees.

POLICY ON SENSITIVE AGENCIES

Other standards for consideration included: Sabotage, treason and similar specific crimes; association with those guilty of such crimes; advocacy of unconstitutional change in government; disclosure of security information; serving foreign interest in preference to U.S. interests.

FBI checked all employees against files for violations of such standards; in case of such evidence, agency investigated.

Sensitive agencies under law retained summary dismissal power.

Pending hearing, employee in sensitive job could be suspended, could take leave or be assigned temporarily to non-sensitive job; employees in non-sensitive jobs could not be suspended until after a hearing by an agency board.

On April 28, 1951, President Truman amended Executive Order 9835 by establishing "reasonable doubt" as the criterion for dismissal.

P.L. 671, 76th Congress, and P.L. 808, 77th Congress, had given some sensitive agencies authority to fire employees for security reasons, as well as for disloyalty.

P.L. 733, 81st Congress, signed Aug. 26, 1950, further developed the concept of dismissals for security (as opposed to the previous concern only with loyalty) by authorizing 11 sensitive agencies to establish security programs and to fire security risks. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, 1950, pp. 398-400).

This Act tightened procedural rights by guaranteeing written charges, hearing, review of a dismissal order by the agency head and consideration by the CSC for rehiring in a non-sensitive agency.

FIRING OF SECURITY RISKS

In compliance with the Atomic Energy Act of 1946, the AEC established additional procedural guarantees of review.

Stronger powers to dismiss security risks were granted to several agencies, under various laws from 1947 through 1952. Some agencies not covered by these Acts have established procedures to eliminate security risks from payrolls by relying on broad interpretations of the loyalty program and regular Civil Service criteria

on suitability. While not providing for security firing, some laws grant certain agencies the right to deny security risks access to security information, and require security investigations.

Other agencies on their own initiative, informally deny access to security information by security risks.

Watching the helter-skelter growth of the three related programs--loyalty, security and suitability--President Truman on July 14, 1951, asked the National Security Council's Interdepartmental Committee on Internal Security to join with the CSC in a broad study to determine the possibilities of unification.

In its report of April 29 of the following year, the ICIS recommended: Confining use of security pro-uniform procedures; agency hearings and central review for all dismissals, not just those involving disloyalty (opinions would be advisory, not binding on agency heads); separate hearings and decisions on security and loyalty, to avoid stigmatizing a security risk as disloyal; equal procedural rights for probationary employees.

The following security dismissal standards were recommended: Unreliability, untrustworthiness, misrepresentation, criminal record, drug addiction, habitual drunkenness, sexual perversion, moral turpitude, financial irresponsibility, vulnerability to pressure or coercion, mental or neurological disorders, and associations which, while not serious enough to cast reasonable doubt on loyalty, raise doubts as to security.

On August 8, 1952, the President asked Robert Ramspeck, then Chairman of the Civil Service Commission, to draft a unified loyalty-security-suitability program on the basis of the ICIS report. In a memorandum to the heads of all executive agencies and departments, he directed a re-examination of procedures in the light of the ICIS recommendations, pending a new executive order, which never was issued.

Eisenhower Order

The Eisenhower Administration undertook a new study of the loyalty-security-suitability problem by representatives of the departments. After several delays, the executive order (10450) of April 27 resulted. The program took effect May 27.

The new program, based mainly on P.L. 733 (81st Congress) accomplishes the proposed unification, with a number of basic divergencies from the ICIS recommendations.

Employees in sensitive jobs in any agency are subject to the same security risk standards, such as moral turpitude and habitual drunkenness, as ICIS recommended. All employees, regardless of job sensitivity, must stand scrutiny on the usual loyalty standards, such as sabotage and advocacy of violent overthrow.

All applicants for employment must undergo at least an agency check. All applicants for sensitive jobs undergo a full field investigation. Whenever derogatory information is uncovered, a full field investigation must be undertaken.

Agency heads review files on all employees already on the payroll and readjudicate the cases of all those who underwent full field investigations during the Demo-

New Program Highlights

These are the basic innovations made by the new Eisenhower loyalty-security program:

No appeals beyond the agency level.

Unification of loyalty, security and suitability programs, although with varying degrees of stringency in standards, depending on the sensitivity of the individual job.

Discretion vested in all agency heads to classify the degree of sensitivity in each job; under the old system, only specific agencies were classified as sensitive enough to warrant dismissals of security risks as well as disloyal employees.

An employee may be discharged with no public indication of whether he has been adjudged disloyal, unsuitable or a security risk.

cratic Administrations, as well as any case which was subject to standards less stringent than the new ones.

All agency heads may suspend employees summarily, if they believe they may endanger national security, whenever derogatory information is uncovered. During suspension, the employee may be placed temporarily in a non-sensitive job if he can not endanger national security. (Under the old system, only heads of sensitive agencies were able to suspend employees before a hearing.)

Agency security officers review and evaluate investigation reports by the CSC and FBI, and recommend suspensions when necessary to agency heads.

A suspended employee is notified in writing of the charges against him, as specifically as national security permits, in the judgment of the agency head. The employee submits his defense for evaluation by the agency legal and security officers, who evaluate it and recommend action to the agency head.

The agency head may reinstate the employee with back pay or may place him in a non-sensitive job. If the employee is an alien or on probation, the agency head may fire him, with written notice. If the employee is a citizen and on permanent status, he may demand a hearing before he is fired.

At the hearing, the accused may be represented by counsel, may offer evidence and may cross-examine opposition witnesses if the cross-examination will not endanger security or breach the confidence of informants whom the agency head believes must remain anonymous.

The hearing board's decision is submitted to the employee and to the agency head, who is not bound by its conclusions. The agency head may dismiss the employee, provided he gives him written notice and informs the CSC.

The discharged employee has no further avenues of appeal.

The Truman Loyalty Review Board will be abolished by Aug. 27, 1953. Until then, it will work only on pending cases.

If the CSC approves, a discharged employee may be rehired in a job where he will not endanger security. (This applies to security risks or those deemed unsuitable for their jobs, but not to disloyal employees.)

Profile of A Senate Committee

JUDICIARY HANDLES HALF OF BILLS REPORTED

Most Congressional committees carry heavy workloads. Few top the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Each year it handles about half of the legislation introduced in the Senate and usually reports out just over half of all measures sent to the Senate floor. As of May 18 of this year, the Senate had received 291 written reports from Committees. Of these, 147 were turned out by the Judiciary Committee.

Established as a standing committee in 1816, the Committee serves as a link between Congress and the federal courts. It passes on nominations of judges, U.S. attorneys -- including top Justice Department officials-- and acts on recommendations of the Judicial Conference, composed of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and the 11 senior judges of the U.S. Courts of Appeal.

CHAIR TO PRESIDENCY

The Committee has graduated one Chairman to the Presidency -- Martin Van Buren, eighth President. By tradition, all members are lawyers. The Chairman is the only Member of Congress regularly permitted to see unevaluated FBI reports on nominees whose names are before his Committee.

Judiciary Chairman in the 83rd Congress is William Langer (R N.D.). Once removed as governor of his state, in 1942 he was charged by a majority of another Senate committee with "obstruction of the administration of justice and tampering with court officials." The Committee on Privileges and Elections voted to recommend the unseating of the Senator but the Senate reversed the committee March 27, 1942, by a roll-call vote of 30-52. This year, on March 27 -- in 1952 he was re-elected for the second time -- Langer's right to hold his seat again was upheld when a Privileges and Elections Subcommittee voted unanimously to dismiss a petition against him.

Like the Democrat he succeeded as Chairman, Pat McCarran (Nev.), Langer has had one of the lowest "Party Unity" records in the Senate. He was low among Republicans the last time the GOP controlled the Senate, in 1947-48. (CQ Almanac, Vol. IV, 1948, p. 39).

MANY PRIVATE BILLS

Much of Judiciary's output is private, rather than public, legislation--claims against the government and bills dealing with individual immigrants and aliens. All claims bills are considered by the full Committee.

The Committee has nine standing subcommittees and four special subcommittees, one of which, dealing with Internal Security, probably gets more news attention than all the others combined. The major activities of these subcommittees during this session have been:

Constitutional Amendments--During 14 days of hearings on two resolutions (S J Res 1 and 43) proposing Constitutional amendments to limit the President's treaty-making power, 53 witnesses testified. S J Res 1, introduced by Sen. John W. Bricker (R Ohio), was reported to the full Committee on May 5.

Immigration and Naturalization--Hearings on a bill (S 1917) authorizing 240,000 immigrants to enter the country in the next two years began May 26.

Improvements in Judicial Machinery--Fifteen days of hearings on various bills dealing with additional judgeships, juries, judges' salaries and immunity for witnesses had been held through May 16.

National Penitentiaries--The Senate adopted a resolution (S Res 62) Feb. 20, calling for an investigation of federal penitentiaries but no action has yet been taken by the Subcommittee.

Anti-trust and Monopoly Legislation--Hearings on bills (S 540, 1357 and 1377) dealing with pricing practices are planned for June.

Internal Security--Probes of communism among educators and former government employees have been continuing for several months.

Investigate the Administration of the Trading with the Enemy Act--The Subcommittee held six hearings between Feb. 20 and April 1, and plans more, in its probe of the Alien Property Office.

Juvenile Delinquency--The Senate Rules Committee approved, May 27, a resolution (S Res 89) calling for a special subcommittee to study juvenile delinquency.

Other subjects under the Committee's jurisdiction include patents, apportionment of Representatives, interstate compacts, holidays, and a grouping called "bankruptcy, mutiny, espionage and counterfeiting."

MAJOR BILLS REPORTED

Among the major bills the Committee has sent to the Senate floor this year, only one (S 15) has been passed. This would create 39 additional judgeships and was approved by voice vote, May 8 (CQ Weekly Report, p. 640). Several more controversial measures awaiting action are: S 16, giving certain witnesses immunity from prosecution, which was debated May 8 and set aside May 12 (CQ Weekly Report, p. 640); S 1663, increasing salaries of Members of Congress, judges and U.S. Attorneys, which was reported May 12 (CQ Weekly Report, p. 644); S J Res 49, to amend the Constitution to grant equal rights to women, reported May 4; and S 3, to prevent Americans of questionable loyalty from employment in the United Nations, reported May 4.

In addition to the public and private bills reported out, the group has approved 50 Presidential nominations (not including 11 submitted by former President Truman).

Although the Committee has had its share of group pressures in the past, it is currently enjoying relief from the headaches of visiting mass delegations and post-card deluges.

During the 79th and 80th Congresses, it had jurisdiction over "tidelands" bills, always a source of citizen interest. And for years anti-lynching bills provoked agitation, centering on the Committee. The last of this kind of civil rights bill reported out of the Committee was in 1949.

(For members of the Judiciary Committee and its Subcommittees, see CQ Weekly Report, pp. xvi and 197.)

Torch-Bearer For Liberals

ADA SETS ELECTION, LOBBY SIGHTS

Thousands of liberals all over the United States are today pinning their hopes for victories in the 1954 elections on the political action program now being directed from a white stone building in Washington, D.C.

This is the national headquarters of Americans for Democratic Action. Calling itself an "anti-Communist liberal organization," ADA is currently plotting what it terms "the most aggressive liberal campaign to capture Congressional seats, of the last decade."

ADA leaders are choosing the candidates whom they will support, and are predicting that next year, liberals will establish a "beach-head" for a national victory in 1956.

Recent ADA press releases, charging the Administration with having "knuckled under to sinister forces which endanger our civil liberties," with "full retreat from full employment," and with "give-away" on offshore oil, are clues to what will be the 1954 liberal rallying-cries.

"Liberals can win a majority of seats in 1954, and can capture the 1956 election if enough of them unite in active opposition to what we consider the present sit-down policy of the Eisenhower Administration," Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr., historian and present co-chairman of ADA, told CQ.

CRITICS LEFT AND RIGHT

Schlesinger pointed out that next year's campaign will be the fourth in which ADA has been active. "We have been successful in electing candidates in the past," he said, "and today our organization is stronger than ever."

It is expected that next year, as in previous election campaigns, ADA will be a center of controversy.

Its critics range from the Communist front to traditionally conservative individuals and organizations. The ADA reports The Daily Worker has called it "the imperialist fifth column inside the labor and liberal movement." Some Senators have accused ADA of "softness towards Communism" on the basis of its civil liberties program. Columnists and newspapers have attacked the movement as "leftist."

ADA officials term these attacks "unfair," and give these as the basic facts:

ADA was founded immediately after the election of 1946, to rally the defeated liberal forces. It gained much of its subsequent strength, say ADA officials, from opposition to the Progressive movement headed by Henry Wallace.

Prominent among its founders were Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt (present honorary chairman); Thomas K. Finletter, ex-Secretary of the Air Force; Mrs. Gifford Pinchot; Walter Reuther, present CIO president; Morris Ernst, New York author; and James B. Carey, Secretary-Treasurer of the CIO.

However, real "guiding spirit" behind ADA, say its officers, was and is Reinhold Niebuhr, author-theologian-philosopher, whose Union for Democratic Action, founded in 1941, set the pattern for ADA.

Critics charge that, with Reuther, Carey and other union leaders in the movement, it is "labor-union-dominated."

ADA officials reply that union financial contributions are held to 30 per cent of the group's budget, to avoid such domination.

40,000 MEMBERS

Says Edward D. Hollander, National Director of ADA:

"We are neither a political party nor part of any political party. We work for the nomination and election of candidates to public office, whatever their party, when their records are consistent with ADA's liberal principles. ADA also works with national, state and local governments to put progressive, constructive programs into effect, and to resist attacks on them by reactionary interests."

Today ADA has 40,000 members who pay dues of \$3 or more to 125 chapters and organizing committees in 40 states.

Although the majority of these members are Democratic, the group says it has supported such Republican Congressmen as Reps. Clifford P. Case and Gordon Canfield, both of New Jersey; John W. Heselton of Massachusetts, and Jacob K. Javits of New York.

At the sixth annual ADA convention, held at the Hotel Statler in Washington, May 21-24, a new slate of national officers were elected. They include:

Mrs. Roosevelt, honorary chairman, and Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr., and James Doyle, co-chairmen.

Schlesinger is a history professor at Harvard and author of "The Age of Jackson" (which won a Pulitzer Prize in 1946), "The Vital Center," and other works.

Doyle is former Assistant to the Secretary of State (under Secretary James F. Byrnes), and is now practicing law in Madison, Wis., where he is head of the state Democratic Party.

UNIONISTS, CONGRESSMEN

Vice-chairmen include: Mrs. Sadie T. M. Alexander, Philadelphia lawyer; Hugo Ernst, president of the Hotel & Restaurant Employees and Bartenders International Union (AFL); Francis Biddle, ex-Attorney General and former ADA chairman; A. J. Hayes, president of the International Association of Machinists (AFL); Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.), another ex-ADA chairman; W.P. Kennedy, president, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen (Ind.).

Sens. Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.) and Wayne Morse (I Ore.), both of whom have been supported by ADA; Reinhold Niebuhr; James G. Patton, head of the National Farmers Union; Joseph L. Raugh, Jr., a Washington lawyer; Walter Reuther; and Rep. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr. (D N.Y.).

The ADA campaign contributions report for 1952 listed total "regular account" contributions as \$114,504.03 and "non-political account" contributions as \$66,823.90.

The "regular account," an ADA official explained, included contributions in the form of dues paid by members, chapters and other voluntary contributions.

The "non-political account" contributions were made by trade unions. The Taft-Hartley Act prohibits the use of union contributions for political purposes. The ADA official said the funds were used primarily for educational purposes and for organizational services.

Expenditures were recorded as \$114,483.93 from the "regular account" and \$67,262.03 from the "non-political account." "Regular account" expenditures included those for salaries, field organization, travel expenses, pamphlets, newspapers, weekly legislative newsletters and telegrams.

Philadelphia has been cited by ADA officials as an example of "impressive achievement" by the organization.

Philadelphia gave Adlai E. Stevenson a 160,000-vote majority in 1952, compared with Harry S. Truman's about 7,000 in 1948. ADA officials claim their group's "get out the vote" work produced the Stevenson majority.

ACTIVE ON LEGISLATION

In addition to electioneering, the group actively lobbies for and against specific legislation. Last year it spent "about \$16,000" on legislative activities, according to John Gunther. Gunther and his wife Violet guide the group's legislative activities.

In the current session, the organization has supported extension of the Trade Agreements Act, extended social security coverage, simplification of U.S. customs procedures, and amendment of the Immigration Act. It has opposed the Bricker Resolution, and the tidelands oil bill.

The group's lobby activities are facilitated by the fact that its members include several "leaders of mass movements" (CIO, AFL, National Farmers Union, etc.) who, in turn, can conduct community campaigns for and against specific legislation through their own organizations.

As part of their activities on the Hill, the Gunthers provide source material to Congressmen for speeches, testify at hearings, and contact Congressmen personally, they say.

Gunther (no relation to the author of "Inside Europe") is a Kansan who came to Washington in 1946 with the National Institute of Public Affairs, sponsored by the Rockefeller Project. A former political science major

at Notre Dame, he worked in the Labor Department, the National Labor Relations Board, and as a legislative assistant for Sen. Ralph E. Flanders (R Vt.).

Violet Gunther also gained her legislative experience as an office worker on the Hill, and has been with ADA since its inception. She now heads the political policy department.

Both Gunthers, along with Research Director Williams, a former labor union official, play a key role in carrying out the policies decided upon at the yearly convention. Each convention elects half of the members of the Board of Directors (the other half is composed of delegates from state chapters). The executive committee, a group of prominent liberals from Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, meets every three weeks, to discuss "spot" policy problems.

This committee is headed by Robert Nathan, economist and author.

OPPOSE "DRASTIC" DEFENSE CUTS

In the foreign field, ADA has supported the United Nations; the Marshall Plan and Point Four; reciprocal trade agreements; UN resistance to the Communist attack in Korea; and "other special measures to insure security against Communist aggression."

In its recent convention the group came out for a strong program of military preparedness, and opposed any "drastic reductions" in the defense establishment.

On the domestic front, it has plugged for "free enterprise coupled with government responsibility for maintenance of full employment"; social security, health insurance, minimum wage laws; and an "aggressive" civil rights program.

These policies serve as pattern not only for ADA national headquarters, but also for ADA's 125 local chapters, says Gunther.

The organization's main strength lies in the fact that "its membership is spreading gradually to all parts of the country," Gunther said.

About half of all ADA members are presently located east of the Appalachians. However, Chicago has one of ADA's three biggest chapters (other two: New York City and Philadelphia), and the largest state membership is in Illinois.

Two ADA members, George Overton, Chicago attorney, and Walter Johnson, University of Chicago professor and author, were co-chairmen of the Stevenson for President Committee organized before the Democratic Convention.

With chapters in Iowa, Texas, Oklahoma, Washington, Oregon and California, the organization is currently launching the biggest membership drive in its history, aimed primarily at boosting its strength in the West and Southwest.

"A new interest in the liberal movement has arisen in these states since the election," states Gunther.

STORY OF A DAM--AND ITS PRICE

All the preliminary work on federal appropriations isn't done in Bureau of the Budget offices and in Congressional committees. Sen. Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.) has pointed up the importance of a dinner table conversation to the future of a dam (Oahe in South Dakota) and its price (seemingly to the State Department).

Sen. Mundt devoted virtually all of his May 14 newsletter (Your Washington and You!) to the story of the appropriation for the dam. Featuring a section he labeled "Mary Mundt--Lobbyist!" it was entitled "Oahe Is In The Budget." His May 28 newsletter contained a followup item "Oahe Is Paid For!" Following are excerpts from the newsletters (the sub-headings are the Senator's):

OAHE IS IN THE BUDGET!

"At the conclusion of a two-hour conference in my office attended by Director of the Budget Joseph Dodge and Bob Hipple of Pierre ('Mister Missouri River') Joe Dodge stood up, shook hands with Bob and me, and announced: 'I'll buy the Oahe project, and send up a revised budget requesting \$8,250,000 for continued construction during the next fiscal year.'

"Bob Hipple and I came close to dancing a jig on my office desk after Dodge had gone. Back of the conference, however, were many hours and days of planning, promoting and preparing...Ten days ago in a letter to me he (Dodge) had promised to 'review and restudy Oahe' and his questions and decision clearly indicated he had made the promise in good faith and in all seriousness.

"Ever since the initial budget report omitted all funds for Oahe, we have all been busy providing evidence on why construction on Oahe should be continued. In the conference, Dodge was most impressed by the fact that deferral of construction now would endanger the entire project and increase the hazard that the whole federal investment might be lost in event of another flood. In leaving the conference, Dodge stated he might require about 24 hours to work out the revised estimate...

"That was a nervous 24-hour period...Sitting on this big secret, hoping nothing would go wrong, was pretty nerve-racking. Premature announcement or jumping over channels might upset the apple cart ... By the following noon, however, Dodge had his revised estimate in...Approval by Congress should now be pretty much of a routine process since the budget bureau request represents White House approval."

MARY MUNDT--LOBBYIST!

"Back of the historic Hipple-Dodge-Mundt conference lies some unrecorded, unorthodox, and unplanned history! Postmaster General Arthur Summerfield...was a table partner of Mrs. Mundt at a dinner party about ten days ago that I could not attend ... (he) asked, 'How's Karl?' Mary replied, 'Like all South Dakotans he's in sackcloth and ashes because your fellow Michigander, Mr. Dodge, failed to recommend budget funds for Oahe.'

"...Summerfield told Mary, 'Tell Karl to give me the facts and figures on Oahe and I'll talk with Joe Dodge -- he's a life-time friend of mine. I'll ask him to talk with Karl again ... and I'm sure we can work it all out satisfactorily.'

"So I wrote Art Summerfield a three-page letter... relating the life history of Oahe and welcoming his aid. It came with vigor and promptness---next day the Monday conference was set up---Summerfield called me Sunday afternoon to assure me he 'had given Joe Dodge the facts.' When Hipple and I met with Dodge in my office Monday afternoon he was friendly, sympathetic, and full of questions. Obviously he'd been reading the Oahe book. Man of decision that he is, we had his promise of eight and a quarter million for Oahe before the conference ended.

"Now---Mary is wondering whether she should register as a lobbyist or concentrate on starting a movement to erect a statue to Art Summerfield at the Oahe site."

OAHE IS PAID FOR!

"When Bob Hipple and I had our office conference with Budget Director Joseph Dodge...I made him only one promise, namely, that as a member of the Senate Appropriations Committee I would try to find ways and means of cutting the over-all appropriation of the Government sufficiently so that this additional eight and a quarter million (for Oahe) would not 'upset calculations.'

"With budget bureau approval of Oahe, it now appears we'll get our eight and a quarter million AND last week I fulfilled my part of the promise. On motions made by me in the Senate Appropriations Committee, \$8,000,000 was cut from the funds approved for State Department personnel (still leaving that Department MORE funds than it had during World War II) and another \$300,000 was taken from the travel allowance for State Department functions. Thus, Oahe can go forward without the American taxpayer slipping backward!"

"Reduction" Challenged

As passed by the House May 27, the Civil Functions Appropriation (HR 5376) included \$8.25 million for Oahe Reservoir project construction. The Senate has not yet acted on the bill.

State Department funds are included in the State-Justice-Commerce Appropriation (HR 4974), passed by the House May 5, and by the Senate June 4.

The Senate approved a Committee recommendation lopping \$300,000 from State funds for attendance at international meetings. It also approved a Committee proposal to appropriate \$50 million, instead of \$60 million, for State Department salaries and expenses, while authorizing transfer of \$15.6 million from unobligated balances appropriated earlier for the Department--\$10 million of it for the salaries and expenses fund. In debate, Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) called the \$10 million figure a "fictitious" cut and said "the net effect is actually an increase."



weekly roundup of legislation

Bills Introduced (MAY 27-JUNE 2)

Following are bills introduced in Congress arranged according to subject matter in categories. Within each category are Senate bills in alphabetical order of sponsor's name, followed by House bills in alphabetical order of sponsor's name. Bills are described as follows: Sponsor's name, bill number, date introduced, brief description of provisions and committee to which bill was assigned. Bills sponsored by more than one Senator are listed under the first sponsor, with additional sponsors listed in alphabetical order. All such multiple sponsored bills are marked by an asterisk (*). For more detailed description of how bills introduced are published by CQ and how to check a given bill or a particular Congressman, please see CQ Weekly Report, p. 27.

Agriculture

- HOPE (R Kan.) HR 5451.....5/28/53. Amend wheat-marketing quota provisions of the Agriculture Adjustment Act of 1938 as amended. Agriculture.
- POAGE (D Tex.) HR 5430.....5/27/53. Amend Rural Electrification Act of 1936 to remove the 10 per cent limitation on the amount of funds which may be allotted to any one state. Agriculture.
- ROGERS (D Tex.) HR 5506.....6/2/53. Permit the Commodity Credit Corporation to sell corn which is stored, at a price fixed by the Secretary. Agriculture.

Appropriations

- COUDERT (R N.Y.) H Res 258.....5/28/53. Create a select committee to conduct an investigation and study of how the annual budget may be balanced and deficit financing eliminated. Rules.
- WILSON (R Ind.) HR 5471.....5/29/53. Make appropriations for the government of D.C. and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of D.C. for fiscal 1954. Appropriations.

Education and Welfare

EDUCATION

- BOW (R Ohio) HR 5447.....5/28/53. Provide that the Commissioner of Education shall compile and make available to schools in the U.S. a list of all foreign publications which are undesirable for school use because of tendency to promote undemocratic forms of government. Labor.

HEALTH & WELFARE

- KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S 2023.....6/1/53. Amend Social Security Act to prescribe circumstances under which the federal old-age and survivors insurance system may be extended to state and local employees who are covered by retirement systems. Finance.

- HARRIS (D Ark.) HR 5419.....5/27/53. Extend the duration of the Hospital Survey and Construction Act (title VI of the Public Health Service Act). Commerce.
- HARRISON (D Va.) HR 5477.....6/1/53. Amend Social Security Act to provide for disclosure of information to the FBI in certain cases. Ways and Means.
- MACK (R Wash.) HR 5480.....6/1/53. Extend coverage under federal old-age and survivors insurance system to employees performing services in the catching, taking, harvesting, cultivating or farming of any kind of fish, shellfish, or other aquatic forms of animal or vegetable life. Ways and Means.
- MILLER (R Neb.) HR 5422.....5/27/53. Authorize the care and treatment at facilities of the Public Health Service of narcotic addicts committed by state courts, and the U.S. district court for the District of Columbia. Commerce.
- ROGERS (R Mass.) (by request) HR 5483.....6/1/53. Exclude life insurance payments from any source in the annual income computation for death-pension purposes. Veterans'.

HOUSING

- O'NEILL (D Mass.) HR 5424.....5/27/53. Amend Housing Act of 1948 to provide that disability and death benefits based on military service shall be excluded from net income in establishing rents for certain low-rent housing projects. Banking and Currency.

Foreign Policy

IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION

- HELLER (D N.Y.) HR 5450.....5/28/53. Admit 100,000 immigrants who are natives and citizens of Italy. Judiciary.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

- DODD (D Conn.) H Res 259.....6/1/53. Express sense of House re the expeditious transmission of mail to Italy during the period remaining before the Italian general elections. Civil Service.
- KERSTEN (R Wis.) H Con Res 101.....5/27/53. Express sense of Congress that the U.S. should withdraw its recognition of the present government of the U.S.S.R. Foreign Affairs.
- KERSTEN (R Wis.) H Con Res 102.....5/27/53. Express sense of Congress that U.S. should withdraw its recognition of the present Communist government of Poland. Foreign Affairs.
- KERSTEN (R Wis.) H Con Res 103.....5/27/53. Express sense of Congress that U.S. should withdraw its recognition of the present Communist government of Rumania. Foreign Affairs.
- KERSTEN (R Wis.) H Con Res 104.....5/27/53. Express sense of Congress that the U.S. should withdraw its recognition of the present Communist government of Czechoslovakia. Foreign Affairs.
- KERSTEN (R Wis.) H Con Res 105.....5/27/53. Express sense of Congress that the U.S. should withdraw its recognition of the present Communist government of Hungary. Foreign Affairs.
- KERSTEN (R Wis.) H Con Res 106.....5/27/53. Express sense of Congress that the U.S. should withdraw recognition of present Communist government of Bulgaria. Foreign Affairs.
- KERSTEN (R Wis.) H Con Res 107.....5/27/53. Express sense of Congress that the U.S. should withdraw recognition of present Communist government of Albania. Foreign Affairs.
- SIMPSON (R Pa.) HR 5495.....6/2/53. Extend the authority of the President to enter into trade agreements under section 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended. Ways and Means.

Labor

- KEARNS (R Pa.) HR 5504.....6/2/53. Amend Labor Management Relations Act, 1947, to facilitate the freedom of association of professional personnel. Labor.

Military and Veterans

ADMINISTRATION--DEFENSE DEPARTMENT

- LANGER (R N.D.) S 2019.....5/28/53. Amend act of July 3, 1943, providing for settlement of certain war claims, to make it applicable in time of armed conflict as well as in time of war. Judiciary.
- SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) (by request) S 1995.....5/27/53. Provide certain construction and other authority for the military departments in time of war or national emergency. Armed Services.
- SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) (by request) S 1996.....5/27/53. Authorize furnishing of information and civilian education for personnel in the armed forces. Armed Services.
- SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) (by request) S 1999.....5/27/53. Provide for the recovery, care, and disposition of the remains of members of the uniformed services and certain other personnel. Armed Services.
- SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) (by request) S 2000.....5/27/53. Authorize the retirement of non-regular officers of the Army and Air Force having more than 30 years' active federal service under the same conditions presently provided for such officers having less than 30 years' service. Armed Services.
- SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) (by request) S 2001.....5/27/53. Defer from induction by Selective Service members of the National Guard or Air National Guard selected for attendance at officer candidate schools or courses of instruction leading to an aeronautical rating. Armed Services.
- SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) S Con Res 31.....6/2/53. Rescind the action of the Speaker of the House in signing the bill authorizing the President to prescribe the occasions upon which the uniform of any of the armed forces may be worn by persons honorably discharged.

- BAKER (R Tenn.) HR 5497.....6/2/53. Provide that Army officers who have successfully commanded military units in combat shall be retired in grades not lower than those normally held by commanders of such units. Armed Services.
- BENNETT (D Fla.) HR 5498.....6/2/53. Allow hospitalization in naval hospitals of widows and dependents of Coast Guard personnel who die while the Coast Guard is operating as a part of the Navy. Armed Services.
- COLE (R N.Y.) HR 5474.....6/1/53. Provide for the rotation among the armed services of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Armed Services.
- COLE (R N.Y.) HR 5475.....6/1/53. Provide for entertainment allowance to the chaplain at the U.S. Military Academy and U.S. Naval Academy. Armed Services.
- FRAZIER (D Tenn.) HR 5449.....5/28/53. Amend National Defense Act of 1916 as amended to give ROTC senior division credit for certain time spent as instructor in military science and tactics. Armed Services.

JOHNSON (R Calif.) HR 5428.....5/27/53. Similar to FRAZIER (D Tenn.), HR 5449.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 5484.....6/1/53. Remove inequalities between the compensation to which members of the reserve components of the armed forces are entitled for death or disability incurred in line of duty and that to which other members of the armed forces are entitled. Armed Services.

SHORT (R Mo.) HR 5507.....6/2/53. Provide for the recovery, care, and disposition of the remains of members of the uniformed services and certain other personnel. Armed Services.

SHORT (R Mo.) HR 5508.....6/2/53. Provide certain construction and other authority for the military departments in time of war or national emergency. Armed Services.

SHORT (R Mo.) HR 5509.....6/2/53. Amend the Army-Navy Medical Services Corps Act of 1947 re the percentage of colonels in Medical Service Corps, Regular Army. Armed Services.

DEFENSE

SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) (by request) S 1998.....5/27/53. Repeal section 205 (b) of Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952 re maximum strength of the ready reserves. Armed Services.

SHORT (R Mo.) H J Res 269.....6/2/53. Postpone the effective date of section 205 (b) of Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952 re maximum strength of the ready reserves. Armed Services.

VETERANS

AYRES (R Ohio) HR 5456.....5/28/53. Extend to June 30, 1954, the direct home and farmhouse loan authority of the VA Administrator under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, and make additional funds available therefor. Veterans'.

KLEIN (D N.Y.) HR 5479.....6/1/53. Amend National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940 to extend the time within which insurance may be applied for. Veterans'.

Miscellaneous and Administrative

BENNETT (R Utah) S J Res 80.....5/27/53. Request and authorize the President to officially proclaim the week of June 7-14, 1953, as "Aid to Korea Week." Judiciary.

BRAY (R Ind.) H J Res 266.....5/27/53. Request President to proclaim the week of June 7-14, 1953, as Aid to Korea Week. Judiciary.

PRICE (D Ill.) HR 5481.....6/1/53. Establish permanent firing squads for national cemeteries in which burials are conducted. Armed Services.

RODINO (D N.J.) H J Res 270.....6/2/53. Designate the period beginning August 10 and ending August 16 of each year as Orphans Week. Judiciary.

CIVIL SERVICE

LANGER (R N.D.) S 2018.....5/28/53. Relieve disbursing officers, certifying officers, and payees re certain payments made in contravention of appropriation restriction re citizenship status. Judiciary.

O'BRIEN (D Mich.) HR 5429.....5/27/53. Provide increased annuities for certain civilian officials and employees who performed services in the construction of the Panama Canal. Merchant Marine.

CONGRESS

BOLTON, F.P. (R Ohio) HR 5472.....6/1/53. Provide for the sale of the Feleky Hungarian collection in the Library of Congress. House Administration.

CONSTITUTION -- CIVIL RIGHTS

KEATING (R N.Y.) H J Res 265.....5/27/53. Amend Constitution to grant to citizens who have attained the age of 18, the right to vote. Judiciary.

CRIME, COURTS, & PRISONS

LANGER (R N.D.) S 2017.....5/28/53. Revise the procedure in the district courts re disposition of the wages and effects of deceased and deserting seamen. Judiciary.

LONG (D La.) S 2007.....5/27/53. Make provisions re the venue of actions for violation of the act assisting states in collecting sales and use taxes on cigarettes. Finance.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

BEALL (R Md.) S 2028.....6/1/53. Eliminate irresponsible drivers from the highways and provide for giving of security and proof of financial responsibility by persons driving or owning vehicles of a type subject to registration under the laws of the District of Columbia, D.C.

*BEALL (R Md.), Butler (R Md.), Byrd (D Va.) S 2032.....6/1/53. Modernize the charter of Washington Gas Light Co. D.C.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS

CARLSON (R Kan.) S 2004.....5/27/53. Provide for an additional Assistant Postmaster General in the Post Office Department. Civil Service.

FERGUSON (R Mich.) S 2024.....6/1/53. Withdraw the privilege of free transmission of official mail matter from certain government corporations and agencies. Civil Service.

COOLEY (D N.C.) HR 5427.....5/27/53. Establish two additional offices of Assistant Secretaries of Agriculture and office of an Administrative Assistant Secretary of Agriculture. Agriculture.

HOFFMAN (R Mich.) H J Res 264.....5/27/53. Provide for the taking effect of Reorganization Plan No. 6, re reorganization of the Defense Department. Government Operations.

KEATING (R N.Y.) (by request) HR 5420.....5/27/53. Amend title 35, U.S. Code, re patenting of certain artificially produced plants. Judiciary.

INDIAN & TERRITORIAL AFFAIRS

BARRETT (R Wyo.) S 2027.....6/1/53. Authorize Secretary of Interior to issue quitclaim deeds to the states for certain lands. Interior.

BYRD (D Va.) S 2029.....6/1/53. Provide for disposal of property acquired by the U.S. in Fairfax County, Va., to construct a public airport in the vicinity of the District of Columbia. Commerce.

*CLEMENTS (D Ky.), Robertson (D Va.) S J Res 81.....5/27/53. Grant consent of Congress to the negotiation of a compact re the establishment of a bi-state park by the States of Kentucky and Virginia. Interior.

MALONE (R Nev.) S 2003.....5/27/53. Provide for election of Governor and Secretary of the Territory of Hawaii by the people of Hawaii, for the appointment of certain judges, and for the formation of a constitutional government. Interior.

MILLIKIN (R Colo.) S 2030.....6/1/53. Authorize the Secretary of the Interior to correct an incomplete and faulty survey in a Colorado township. Interior.

SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) S 2038.....6/2/53. Amend act approved July 8, 1937, authorizing cash relief for certain employees of the Canal Zone government. Armed Services.

BROYHILL (R Va.) HR 5473.....6/1/53. Provide for the sale of all the real property which has been acquired by the Secretary of Commerce for the construction of the Burke Airport, Va. Commerce.

PERKINS (D Ky.) H J Res 267.....5/27/53. Grant consent of Congress to the negotiation of a compact re establishment of a bi-state park and/or recreational area by the States of Kentucky and Virginia. Interior.

SCHERER (R Ohio) HR 5455.....5/28/53. Provide relief for Board of County Commissioners of Hamilton County, Ohio. Judiciary.

WAMPLER (R Va.) H J Res 268.....5/27/53. Similar to PERKINS (D Ky.), H J Res 267.

INTERNAL SECURITY

BOLAND (D Mass.) HR 5426.....5/27/53. Prohibit the transmittal of communistic propaganda matter in the U.S. mails or in interstate commerce for circulation or use in public schools. Civil Service.

BOW (R Ohio) HR 5448.....5/28/53. Amend chapter 83 of title 18, U.S. Code, to make certain foreign publications nonmailable unless they bear an appropriate label indicating the country of origin. Civil Service.

Taxes and Economic Policy

BUSINESS, BANKING, & COMMERCE

DWORSHAK (R Idaho) S 2033.....6/1/53. Make provisions re labeling of packages containing foreign-produced trout sold in the U.S. and require certain information to appear on the menus of public eating places serving such trout. Commerce.

*JOHNSTON (D S.C.), Langer (R N.D.) S 2020.....5/28/53. Amend section 433 of title 18, U.S. Code, re exemptions re certain contracts. Judiciary.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 2016.....5/28/53. Amend Communications Act of 1934 re penalties for violation of the act. Judiciary.

ROBERTSON (D Va.) S 2021.....6/1/53. Amend Federal Reserve Act changing certain conditions under which Federal Reserve Bank may lend financial support to private business, placing a limitation of \$100,000 on such loans, and terminating disaster loans by the RFC. Banking and Currency.

BENTSEN (D Tex.) H Res 257.....5/28/53. Authorize the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee to conduct an investigation and study of the status of local service airlines under the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938. Rules.

CORBETT (R Pa.) HR 5500.....6/2/53. Permit the Federal National Mortgage Association to make commitments to purchase certain mortgages. Banking and Currency.

EBERHARTER (D Pa.) HR 5476.....6/1/53. Similar to CORBETT (R Pa.). HR 5500.

SHAFFER (R Mich.) HR 5425.....5/27/53. Authorize the disposal of the government-owned synthetic rubber facilities. Armed Services.

SIMPSON (R Pa.) HR 5496.....6/2/53. Amend Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951 and certain other provisions of law to provide adequate protection for American workers, miners, farmers and producers. Ways and Means.

PUBLIC WORKS & RECLAMATION

*BUSH (R Conn.), Purtell (R Conn.) S 2006.....5/27/53. Authorize certain beach erosion control of the shoreline of the State of Connecticut from the Hammonasset River to the East River. Public Works.

BUDGE (R Idaho) HR 5499.....6/2/53. Provide for the construction, maintenance and operation of the Michaud Flats project for irrigation in the State of Idaho. Interior.

CURTIS (R Neb.) HR 5501.....6/2/53. Authorize modification of flood-control project for agricultural levee unit 513-512-R in Richardson County, Neb. Public Works.

HARRISON (R Wyo.) HR 5478.....6/1/53. Liberalize the residence requirements for purchasers of certain public lands within federal irrigation projects. Interior.

PRIEST (D Tenn.) HR 5454.....5/28/53. Provide for construction of a VA hospital. Veterans'.

RADWAN (R N.Y.) HR 5431.....5/27/53. Prohibit the discharge of industrial wastes into the waters of Lake Erie and the Niagara River. Public Works.

RADWAN (R N.Y.) HR 5432.....5/27/53. Prohibit the discharge of industrial wastes into the waters of Lake Erie and Niagara River except where Surgeon General has issued a permit authorizing such discharge. Public Works.

YOUNG (R Nev.) HR 5510.....6/2/53. Amend and supplement the reclamation laws to provide for federal cooperation in non-federal projects. Interior.

TAXES & TARIFFS

BUSH (R Conn.) (by request) S 2025.....6/1/53. Amend Atomic Energy Act of 1946 re exemption from taxation of certain activities of the Atomic Energy Commission. Atomic Energy.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 2011.....5/28/53. Exempt from tax admissions dances conducted to maintain and operate community halls and community centers. Finance.

MUNDT (R S.D.) S 2005.....5/27/53. Permit the sale or exchange of livestock threatened with destruction by diseases to be treated as an involuntary conversion. Finance.

DAVIS (D Tenn.) HR 5502.....6/2/53. Make provisions re definition of term "medical care" for purposes of Internal Revenue Code. Ways and Means.

FORAND (D R.I.) HR 5503.....6/2/53. Reclassify dictaphones in the Tariff Act of 1930. Ways and Means.

GOODWIN (R Mass.) HR 5418.....5/27/53. Amend Internal Revenue Code to provide a special method of taxation for real-estate trusts and real-estate associations with transferable shares or beneficial interests. Ways and Means.

KEOGH (D N.Y.) HR 5421.....5/27/53. Amend Internal Revenue Code to exempt from taxation the interest received from loans guaranteed under Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944. Ways and Means.

MCDONOUGH (R Calif.) HR 5452.....5/28/53. Amend Internal Revenue Code, act of Feb. 10, 1939, re exemption of certain retirement benefits and annuities up to \$2,400. Ways and Means.

MACK (D Ill.) HR 5455.....5/28/53. Amend Internal Revenue Code to provide that exclusion from gross income in case of members of armed forces serving on active duty in a combat zone during any month shall not apply unless the individual serves for at least six days. Ways and Means.

MACK (R Wash.) HR 5505.....6/2/53. Terminate withholding of Oregon State income tax from wages of certain residents of State of Washington who are employed by Corps of Engineers at Bonneville Dam. Ways and Means.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 5423.....5/27/53. Similar to KEOGH (D N.Y.). HR 5421.

PRIEST (D Tenn.) HR 5482.....6/1/53. Amend Internal Revenue Code to permit deduction from gross income of certain expenses and interest incurred or accrued but not paid during taxable year. Ways and Means.

Bills Acted On

(MAY 27-JUNE 2)

EXPLANATORY NOTE: Bills and resolutions which have been approved and reported by committees to the floor of either house, or have been passed by either house, are listed below in numerical order. Summary gives, in order listed, number of bill, description, sponsor, nature and date of action. Voice vote unless otherwise indicated.

Simple resolutions (S Res or H Res) are completed when adopted by the chamber in which they originate. They do not become law.

Concurrent resolutions (S Con Res or H Con Res) are completed when adopted by both houses. They do not become law.

Joint resolutions (S J Res or H J Res) and bills (S or HR) must be passed by both houses and are then sent to the President. They become law when signed by the President, or become law without his signature after ten days, unless he vetoes.

Sent to President

- S 261. Grant consent and approval of Congress to Connecticut River Flood Control Compact. AIKEN (R Vt.) and other Senators. Senate Public Works reported May 12. Passed Senate on call of calendar May 21. Passed House on consent calendar in lieu of HR 183 June 2.
- S 380. Authorize sale or lease of certain lands near Garden City, Kan. SCHOEPPPEL (R Kan.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 23. Passed Senate on call of calendar May 6. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 20. Passed House on consent calendar June 2.
- S 1292. Provide for reconveyance to Morristown, N.J., of certain land within Morristown National Historical Park. HENDRICKSON (R N.J.), SMITH (R N.J.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 23. Passed Senate on call of calendar May 6. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 20. Passed House on consent calendar June 2.
- S 1448. Amend act relating to making of photographs and sketches of properties of military establishment, to continue in effect the provisions thereof until 6 months after the present national emergency. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.). Senate Armed Services reported April 16. Passed Senate on call of calendar May 6. House Armed Services reported May 12. Passed House, amended, on consent calendar May 19. Senate concurred in House amendments May 28.
- S 1870. Extend time for filing a report by Committee on Retirement Policy for Federal Personnel established by act of July 16, 1952. CARLSON (R Kan.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported May 18. Passed Senate on call of calendar May 21. Passed House on consent calendar in lieu of HR 5275.
- HR 1561. Provide for transfer of land to Johnson City, Tenn. REECE (R Tenn.). House Veterans' Affairs reported May 7. Passed House, amended, on consent calendar May 19. Passed Senate, amended, on call of calendar May 21. House agreed to Senate amendments May 28.
- HR 2327. Authorize designation of enlisted personnel of military services as postal clerks. SHORT (R Mo.). House Armed Services reported May 13. Passed House on consent calendar May 19. Passed Senate June 1.

Senate Bills and Resolutions

FLOOR ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

- S 35. Amend Federal Airport Act to extend time during which requests may be made for reimbursement for damages to public airports resulting from military operations. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Feb. 13. Passed Senate, amended, on call of calendar Feb. 25. House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported May 12. Passed House, amended, on consent calendar May 19. Senate disagreed to House amendments May 27.
- S 117. Amend section 7 of Flood Control Act of 1941 re apportionment of moneys received on account of leasing of lands acquired by U.S. for flood-control purposes. KERR (D Okla.). Senate Public Works reported April 17. Passed Senate on call of calendar May 6. Passed House, amended, on consent calendar in lieu of HR 2954 June 2.
- S 694. Prohibit display of other flags equal, above, or in place of flag of the U.S. MARTIN (R Pa.). Senate Judiciary reported May 12. Passed Senate June 1.
- S 1550. Authorize President to prescribe the occasions upon which the uniform of any of the armed forces may be worn by persons honorably

discharged therefrom. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.). Senate Armed Services reported April 23. Passed Senate on call of calendar May 6. House Armed Services reported May 12. Passed House, amended, on consent calendar May 19. Senate concurred in House amendments May 28. Senate recessed from its agreement June 2.

- S 1643. Designate certain enlisted personnel as postal clerks. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.). Senate Armed Services reported May 15. Senate passed HR 2327 and indefinitely postponed S 1643, June 1.
- S Res 89. Authorize study of juvenile delinquency in the U.S. HENDRICKSON (R N.J.). Senate Judiciary reported April 27. Referred to Senate Rules and Administration April 27. Senate Rules and Administration reported May 28. Senate adopted June 1.
- S Res 100. Disapprove Reorganization Plan No. 2 re reorganization of the Agriculture Department. RUSSELL (D Ga.). Senate Government Operations reported adversely May 25. Senate rejected, 29-46 (thus in effect approving the reorganization) May 27.

COMMITTEE ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

- S 285. Create a committee to study and evaluate public and private experiments in weather modification. CASE (R S.D.) and other Senators. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported May 27.
- S 690. Amend The Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 re lease-purchase agreements. MCCARTHY (R Wis.) and other Senators. Senate Government Operations reported June 2.
- S 1461. Amend the Interstate Commerce Act to expedite action by the Interstate Commerce Commission upon application of certain common carriers for rate increases. JOHNSON (D Colo.), BRICKER (R Ohio), CAPEHART (R Ind.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 1.
- S 1981. Continue for six months after termination of national emergency certain powers of the President on priorities in military traffic. TOBEY (R N.H.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported May 27.
- S Res 25. Provide for an investigation of means to expand foreign investment and trade by the Senate Banking and Currency Committee. CAPEHART (R Ind.), MAYBANK (D S.C.). Senate Banking and Currency reported April 30. Referred to Senate Rules and Administration April 30. Senate Rules and Administration reported May 28.

House Bills and Resolutions

FLOOR ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

- HR 183. Grant the consent and approval of Congress to Connecticut River flood-control compact. SADLAK (R Conn.). House Public Works reported May 20. House passed S 261 in lieu on consent calendar June 2.
- HR 2564. Make certain provisions re injury to or interference with communications systems operated or controlled by U.S., applicable to or within the Canal Zone. REED (R Ill.). House Judiciary reported May 27. Passed House on consent calendar June 2.
- HR 2954. Amend Flood Control Act of 1941 re apportionment of moneys received on account of leasing of lands acquired by U.S. for flood control purposes. JONES (D Mo.). House Public Works reported May 20. House passed S 117 in lieu on consent calendar June 2.
- HR 4126. Continue the effectiveness of war-risk and detention benefits for federal employees until July 1, 1954. REED (R Ill.). House Judiciary reported May 27. Passed House on consent calendar June 2.
- HR 4495. Amend Universal Military Training Act to provide for special registration classification, and induction of certain medical, dental, and allied specialist categories. SHORT (R Mo.). House Armed Services reported April 30. Passed House May 12. Senate Armed Services reported May 27. Passed Senate, amended, May 28.
- HR 4505. Authorize sale of certain lands to State of Oklahoma. ALBERT (D Okla.). House Public Works reported May 21. Passed House on consent calendar June 2.
- HR 4540. Authorize the sale of certain lands to State of Oklahoma. EDMONDSON (D Okla.). House Public Works reported May 22. Passed House on consent calendar June 2.
- HR 4654. Provide for exemption from Annual and Sick Leave Act of 1951 of certain officers in executive branch of the government. REES (R Kan.). House Post Office and Civil Service reported April 22. Passed House April 30. Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported May 19. Passed Senate, amended, May 26. House disagreed to Senate amendments May 28.
- HR 4823. Convey by quitclaim deed certain land to the State of Texas. RAYBURN (D Tex.). House Public Works reported May 21. Passed House on consent calendar June 2.
- HR 4978. Repeal the act of Sept. 30, 1950, authorizing the transfer to the State of Iowa of Fort Des Moines, Iowa. CUNNINGHAM (R Iowa). House Public Works reported May 20. Passed House on consent calendar June 2.
- HR 5275. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of 1930 by extending time of Committee on Retirement Policy for Federal Personnel for its report to Congress from Dec. 31, 1950, to June 30, 1954. REES (R Kan.). House Post Office and Civil Service reported May 25. House passed S 1870 in lieu on consent calendar June 2.

- HR 5363. Extend date for final payment of RFC loans made to religious groups under Displaced Persons Act. REED (R Ill.). House Judiciary reported May 26. Passed House on consent calendar June 2.
- HR 5376. Make appropriations for Department of Army civil functions for fiscal 1954. DAVIS (R Wis.). House Appropriations reported May 23. Passed House providing \$416,391,600, May 27.
- H Res 243. Authorize \$100,000 for use of Ways and Means Committee for expenses of its jurisdictional investigations and studies. REED (R N.Y.). House Administration reported May 27. House adopted May 27.

COMMITTEE ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

- HR 1308. Amend the Color of Title Act to provide for mandatory issuance of land patents to certain adverse possessors. SMITH (D Miss.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 2.
- HR 1730. Provide for furnishing transportation in government-owned vehicles for VA employees at field stations in absence of adequate public or private transportation. ROGERS (R Mass.). House Veterans' Affairs reported April 16. Passed House, amended, on consent calendar May 19. Senate Finance reported June 1.
- HR 2231. Authorize the negotiation and ratification of separate settlement contracts with Sioux Indians of Lower Brule and Crow Creek Reservation for certain Indian lands. BERRY (R S.D.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 2.
- HR 2347. Permit continued exercise until six months after termination of the national emergency of certain powers re preferences or priorities in transportation of traffic under sections of Interstate Commerce Act. WOLVERTON (R N.J.). House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported March 25. Passed House on consent calendar April 13. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported May 27.
- HR 3581. Amend Historic Sites Act re selection of general trustees of National Trust for Historic Preservation in the United States. D'EWART (R Mont.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 2.
- HR 4506. Repeal the federal employees annual leave rider. BROYHILL (R Va.). House Post Office and Civil Service reported May 27.
- HR 4730. Provide for transfer of land to Cincinnati, Ohio. SCHERER (R Ohio). House Veterans' Affairs reported May 7. Passed House amended, on consent calendar May 19. Senate Finance reported June 1.
- HR 4974. Make appropriations for Departments of State, Justice and Commerce for fiscal 1954. CLEVINGER (R Ohio). House Appropriations reported April 30. Passed House providing \$1,143 billion, 344-5, May 5. Senate Appropriations reported May 28.
- HR 5141. Create the Small Business Administration and preserve small business institutions and free competitive enterprise. HILL (R Colo.). House Banking and Currency reported May 28.
- HR 5304. Permit members of armed forces to elect certain contingency options. COLE (R N.Y.). House Armed Services reported June 1.
- HR 5471. Make appropriations of \$146,354,739 for District of Columbia for fiscal 1954. WILSON (R Ind.). House Appropriations reported May 29.
- H J Res 157. Permit erection of a memorial to the dead of the U.S. Marine Corps in District of Columbia or the immediate vicinity. DEVEREUX (R Md.). House Administration reported May 14. House adopted May 14. Senate Rules and Administration reported May 28.

"MUST" SCORECARD

Sen. Milton R. Young (R N. D.), Secretary of the Republican Conference of Senators, said June 2 that the group had decided on a "must" legislative agenda for the remainder of this session. The GOP Senate Conference is made up of all Republican Senators.

The Conference list was similar to a seven-point program previously announced by House and Senate GOP leaders after a White House meeting May 26. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 701.)

A progress report on the "must" lists:

Listed by the Conference:

A foreign aid authorization bill -- House and Senate Committee hearings held; various reorganization plans -- some approved, others pending.

Listed by leaders:

Customs simplification -- House Committee completed hearings; extension of the doctor draft law -- before Senate-House committee in conference to reconcile versions the houses have passed.

Listed by both Conference and leaders:

Extension of the Trade Agreements Act -- House held hearings; extension of excess-profits tax -- House holding hearings; federal control of oil in the Continental Shelf -- one version passed House, another version in Senate Committee; Pakistanian wheat loan -- no action; Iron Curtain Refugee bill -- Senate and House held hearings.



LOBBYIST REGISTRATIONS

A rivalry between two shipping associations of the Philippine Islands may be settled by a bill before the 83rd Congress. One of the groups engaged a Washington law firm in an effort to forestall what appears to be a major victory for its opponent. A former U.S. Counter Intelligence Corps officer who served in the Islands has been named to represent the Filipino Shipowners Association. The registration on behalf of the shipping association and others follow. (For other 1953 registrations, see CQ Weekly Report, p. 693).

FILIPINO SHIPOWNERS ASSOCIATION, 226 Juan Luna, Manila, P.I.

The Washington, D.C., law firm of Ball & Pierson registered as agent of the Association May 6.

Lowell J. Bradford, a partner in the firm, told Congressional Quarterly he was handling the shipowners' account. He added he had practiced before the Supreme Court of the Philippines and was a colonel in charge of the Counter Intelligence Corps in the Islands during World War II.

Bradford said the association of eight small shipping companies was formed in opposition to the Philippine Shipowners Association, composed of two firms. The objects of contention between the two groups are six 5,000-ton and two smaller American ships that were chartered to the PSA by the U.S. government. The larger ships, Bradford said, are monopolizing the inter-island trade and the two groups are now locked in a fight-to-the-finish price war.

A resolution (S J Res 72) introduced in the 83rd Congress would permit those now chartering the ships to buy them. Bradford said the law firm had been employed to work for a modification of the measure so that others would have an opportunity to bid for the ships. He attacked the preference clause in the bill as "favoritism" but said the bill was fine otherwise.

The firm's registration reported that "legislative interest would run until June 30." The charters held by the PSA expire at that time.

Bradford said he would work for passage of a bill that would permit open bidding on the ships at issue or expansion of the measure to allow the U.S. government to sell other ships of similar design to the Filipino Shipowners Association. He said that chances for expansion of the measure to permit the sale of additional ships were limited.

If legislation providing for the sale of the American vessels is not approved by the deadline date the ships would revert back to the U.S. and would be placed in the mothball fleet at a considerable cost to the government, Bradford said, whereas their sale in the Philippines would return the government some money and would benefit the Philippine economy.

The law firm reported its compensation as total attorney fee agreed on, \$5,000, with \$1,000 paid to date, and out of pocket expenses, such as cables, etc., reimbursed monthly.

AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF STREET, ELECTRIC RAILWAY AND MOTOR COACH EMPLOYEES OF AMERICA (AFL)

A. L. Spradling, international president, 1214 Griswold Street, Detroit; Daniel J. McNamara, president, Division 241, 1608 West Van Buren Avenue, Chicago; Joseph P. Faney, business agent, Division 589, 100 Boylston Street, Boston, and the O. David Zimring law firm of Washington, D.C., and Chicago, all registered as agents for the union.

The registrants reported they were specifically interested in proposals to change the (Taft-Hartley) Labor Management Relations Act and would "favor changes which may appear beneficial to its (the union's) members and their families."

The registrants said their interests would continue until all "laws or proposed laws affecting the interest of members" have either been "adopted or defeated."

Spradling, McNamara and Faney said their regular salaries covered all services to the union and that there would be "no additional compensation" for legislative work. "Expenses will be the usual traveling expenses, without any increase because of performing legislative work" for the union, they reported.

Bernard Cushman was listed by the law firm as its active agent. The firm said it "supplies economic statistics, arbitration services and legal counsel to various labor unions."

The firm listed as its interest "laws and proposed laws affecting interests of labor organizations affiliated with the AFL and the independent railroad organizations usually referred to as brotherhoods."

Zimring, national counsel for the union, reported he would receive compensation "for my time and my employees' time for legislative work on the same basis as though I were doing economic, statistical, or legal work for the labor organizations." He said "there are several lawyers, economists, clerks, typists, etc., in my employ, but Cushman is the only employee who has so far been used in legislative work."

In separate registrations, the law firm, Spradling, and McNamara, filed May 12. Faney filed his registration May 19.

Justus R. Moll, Cushman and Zimring registered as agents of the union June 14, 1950, and Eli L. Oliver registered June 15, 1950.

BLUE VALLEY STUDY ASSOCIATION, Randolph, Kan.

The association reported it would be active during 1953, and that it was supporting a bill (HR 2730) providing for the abandonment of Tuttle Creek dam flood control project on the Kansas River. The Association registered March 30.

The Tuttle Creek project figured in the 1952 Congressional campaign which saw a Kansas Democrat, Rep. Howard S. Miller, elected from the First District. Miller

May 27 opposed the project during House consideration of the Civil Functions Appropriation (HR 5376). (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 704).

PRESSURE POINTS

NEW AMA PRESIDENT

Dr. Edward J. McCormick, succeeded Dr. Louis H. Bauer as president of the American Medical Association June 2. In his inaugural address, Dr. McCormick praised the expenditure of \$242 million in the last three years for expansion of medical schools and called on members to act against "the small number of greedy and godless physicians who flagrantly violate the traditions of the medical profession."

Dr. Paul R. Hawley, director of the American College of Surgeons, was called before a convention committee and repeated his charge that malpractices exist within organized medicine. The committee then went into closed session to consider resolutions censuring Dr. Hawley and the College.

CIVIL SERVICE

The National Civil Service League toted up the Administration's score in its May newsletter. "Here's the way the League sees it," read the letter. The President "made a good but late start with the appointment of a top-flight Civil Service Commission. But the late start --- and normal problems of transition -- caused serious problems to pile up. Over-all, though, the civil service system, even with its admitted defects, isn't stopping the Administration from taking hold ... Despite some public confusion, and a bad press, the Administration isn't bent on a widespread patronage raid."

RETAIL UNION

"The Republican-Dixiecrat combination in Washington" is up to no good concerning labor, warned Los Angeles Local 770 of the International Association of Retail Clerks (AFL) in its May newsletter.

It said, "The combination is rushing bills to the Congress...designed to make the Taft-Hartley Act look like a long lost friend. This is a trick device by which a much worse situation is created so that the former looks good by comparison."

BRICKER AMENDMENT

"The essential safeguards to American independence, embodied in the Bricker Amendment, face a crisis vote in the U.S. Senate--probably within two to four weeks," the National Economic Council, Inc., observed in its May 15 semi-monthly letter.

"That is why we are directing this Council letter to you -- to every thoughtful American," it continued.

"Only you can convince at least eight or 10 undecided Senators that you want them to vote for ratification. And you can encourage the others to stand firm.

"In most cases it will be a question of how many of each Senator's constituents will write, telegraph or telephone their Senators before the decisive vote is taken."

How To Write Lawmakers

The National Association of Real Estate Boards urged in its May 25 weekly bulletin that members communicate with Congress so the headline, "Congress Halts Public Housing," could become a reality through enactment of the House version of the Independent Offices Appropriation, HR 4663. (The House eliminated the provision for fiscal 1954 housing starts, but the Senate restored it and the bill now is in conference.) The bulletin offered these letter-writing suggestions.

"1. Address him as Representative John Doe, or Senator Richard Roe

"2. Be local. Tell him how the issue affects your business, your industry, your community

"3. Be business-like, brief but not terse

"4. Be Specific. Tell him what you're for, what you're against, and why

"5. Be polite. Members of Congress deserve dignified treatment

"6. Be reasonable. Seek only possible items, such as his support for the House version of HR 4663

"7. Be yourself. Use your own letterhead and letter style

"8. Request action. Your Congressman is elected to do something

"9. Ask for an answer. You've told him where you stand. Now ask him for his attitude

"10. Be appreciative. Thank him for good votes, compliment his better speeches."

AFL-CIO COMPACT

George Meany, president of the American Federation of Labor, and Walter Reuther, president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, June 2 jointly announced a compact had been agreed to that would do away with inter-union raiding. Subject to ratification, the agreement would go into effect Jan. 1 and would run for two years.

The agreement does not deal with jurisdictional disputes or rival claims to units of unorganized employees. The accord was reached at a meeting of committees of the two organizations which were set up in an effort to bring about a merger.

REFUGEES

The General Federation of Women's Clubs May 29 defeated by a 242 to 246 vote a resolution supporting recommendations that 240,000 Western European refugees be admitted to this country in the next two years.

Following the vote the conventioners approved another resolution endorsing President Eisenhower's foreign policy.

CRITICIZE PROBE PROCEDURES

The 165th General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the U.S.A. received a report June 2 from its Standing Committee on Social Education and Action critical of Congressional investigation procedures. "Guilt by suspicion and investigation...may become the future standard of justice within our land," it stated.



Ashmore Elected

Robert T. Ashmore, 49, a state solicitor (prosecutor) since 1936, has been elected to the House from South Carolina's Fourth Congressional District.

Ashmore, a Democrat from Greenville, will complete the term of the late Joseph R. Bryson (D S.C.), also of Greenville, who died March 10 in his eighth term. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 332).

Ashmore won over five other Democrats. No primary was held. The candidates got on the ballot by petition. With only a few precincts in the District unreported, Ashmore led the nearest contender 12,131 to 10,690.

When Ashmore takes office the lineup in the House will stand at 220 Republicans, 211 Democrats, one independent, and three vacancies.

Democrats Start Digest

The Democratic National Committee will start publication in July of a pocket-size monthly magazine, it was announced May 30.

The magazine, which will be sold by subscription and on the newsstands, is to be known as the Democratic Digest. The first run will be about 100,000 copies, according to Clayton Fritchey, director of public relations for the Committee and editor of the magazine.

Letters signed by Democratic National Committee Chairman Stephen A. Mitchell are being mailed to several hundred thousand persons asking them to become charter subscribers.

Fritchey said the "underlying purpose of the new magazine is to meet the problem of a one-party press." He said the Digest would be the "voice of the Democratic party."

Predicts GOP Gain

Republican National Committee Chairman Leonard W. Hall predicted May 31 that his party will gain seats in both the House and the Senate in 1954.

In a radio interview, he said that, "within a very short time" the Republicans will have "an active campaign going in every Congressional District in the United States."

He said, "Our Committee is going to work just as if we might lose every seat in the House."

Eisenhower Trip

A work-play-politicking trip into the Midwest will commence June 10 for President Eisenhower. The tour schedule was made public by the White House May 28.

Announced points on the trip, with speeches scheduled in most cases, were Minneapolis, Minn., N.D., Garrison Dam, part of a Missouri River flood control and power project, Rapid City, S.D., and Sturgis, S.D., for fishing.

June 13 the President flies to Lebanon, N.H., then to Hanover, and on to Mitchell Field, N.Y. After a visit to the old home of Theodore Roosevelt at Oyster Bay, Long Island, the President plans to return to Washington.

Stevenson On Trade War

Writing in Look Magazine, 1952 Presidential Candidate Adlai E. Stevenson June 1 reported the findings of his travels to Indonesia, Malaya, Thailand and Burma.

He warned that a Communist trade war might force Indonesia behind the Iron Curtain. The threat to Indonesia, Stevenson said, is born of economics, not sympathy with communism.

"If the Kremlin launches a trade war and offers to buy rubber and tin at high prices and sell rice at low prices," Stevenson said, "it will be hard for any Indonesian government to resist...the primrose path toward economic and then political vassalage."

Political Analyst Dies

Emil Hurja, who was executive director of the Democratic National Committee in the early days of Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal, died May 30 at the National Press Club in Washington, D.C. He was 61. In later years, Hurja changed his political affiliation to Republican.

For many years, Hurja was a newspaperman and political analyst. He was editor and publisher of Pathfinder Magazine from 1939 to 1945.

State Roundup

CONNECTICUT: State Senator William P. Barber charged on the floor of the Senate May 30 that "four or five" bills had disappeared mysteriously in the closing hours of the session and that someone had apparently detoured them en route from the Senate to the House for action, thus killing them.

FLORIDA: Florida industrialist Louis E. Wolfson June 2 asked for a hearing in Jacksonville on a government order that he pay taxes on a \$170,000 campaign contribution in 1948 and \$229,000 transferred to three business associates in 1949. Wolfson was advised by the Internal Revenue Bureau in March of the alleged deficits. He maintains the Revenue Bureau has erred.

MARYLAND: Gov. Theodore R. McKeldin (R) said May 31 in a television press conference that his present "inclination" is to run for re-election in 1954. No Republican governor has ever served two terms in the state.

NEW JERSEY: The Democratic Party of New Jersey in its 1953 party platform June 1 described the state as a "notorious mecca for gamblers," blamed the Republicans for the situation and said the only cure for the breakdown in law enforcement was a change of administration.

SOUTH DAKOTA: President Eisenhower has fired Leo P. Flynn (D), U.S. Attorney for South Dakota, because, the White House said May 30, Flynn refused to resign.

EXECUTIVE ACTIONS

MUTUAL SECURITY REORGANIZATION

President Eisenhower June 1 submitted a plan (No. 7) to unify programs for foreign assistance and related operations. The reorganization, which seeks to assign central responsibility for U. S. foreign policy decisions below the Presidential level, would create a Foreign Operations Administration, receiving "policy guidance" from the Secretary of State.

Reorganization plans take effect unless vetoed by a Constitutional majority of House or Senate within 60 days after submission.

The proposed FOA would have transferred to it the functions of the Mutual Security Agency and the Institute of American Affairs. The new agency would have charge of technical aid; assistance to Iron Curtain escapees; the military and economic aid program; the Palestine Refugee Program, and several UN programs, including the International Children's Emergency Fund.

OVERSEAS INFORMATION

President Eisenhower June 1 proposed reorganization of agencies that handle U. S. overseas information into a United States Information Agency (Plan No. 8). Functions of the Voice of America, and other information programs would be transferred to it.

The new agency would be headed by a \$17,500-a-year Director, although the Secretary of State would control its policy. Major programs which would be shifted to the new agency are: The State Department's International Information Administration (IIA); all information dealing with the present Mutual Security Agency; information about the "point four" program, and information dealing with occupied areas abroad.

COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

President Eisenhower June 1 proposed a reorganization plan (No. 9) for the Council of Economic Advisers. The President asked Congress to re-establish the Council as a three-man unit in the Executive Office of the President.

The Chairman would enjoy greater administrative and policy-making authority than did his predecessor (under President Truman.) In addition to its past duties, the CEA would work with other government officials in a group called "The Advisory Board on Economic Growth and Stability."

AIRLINE SUBSIDY PAYMENTS

President Eisenhower June 1 submitted a reorganization plan (No. 10) under which government subsidies to airlines would be paid by the Civil Aeronautics Board, instead of being included in mail-handling sums paid by the Post Office Department, as at present.

Under the plan, the CAB would continue to determine the over-all level of the payments, but the Post Office would pay only the actual charge for mail-handling. Any subsidy payments would be handled directly by the CAB.

The President's message said the plan would "clearly fix the fiscal responsibility for the subsidy program in

TV Report to Nation

President Eisenhower and four members of his Cabinet June 3 reported to the nation on national security, taxes, welfare and government economy.

The program, first televised discussion of U. S. affairs by a President and a group of his advisers, was a review of the past four and a half months of the new Administration and a preview of things to come.

Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Oveta Culp Hobby said her Department would ask Congress to extend coverage of old age and survivors insurance benefits to millions not already covered. She said an amendment to the Pure Food and Drug Act had been proposed which would permit inspection of all factories that process food and drugs.

Secretary of the Treasury George M. Humphrey said that 73 per cent of the budget was going into defense spending. He said he thought the budget would be balanced by June, 1954. He noted that the Administration is asking for extension of the excess-profits tax to the first of next year.

Agriculture Secretary Ezra Taft Benson told the audience farm prices have tended to stabilize in the past few months. Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., reviewed the Administration program to deal with internal security.

The President declared there would be "no new Munich" and promised he would not cut defense money enough to risk a "general war."

the appropriate agency." At present the Post Office carries a non-postal expenditure estimated at about \$80 million a year.

UN LOYALTY

President Eisenhower June 2 issued Executive Order 10459 establishing a loyalty program for U. S. citizens employed by international organizations, particularly the United Nations. The order establishes the International Organizations Employees Loyalty Board, which the Civil Service Commission will appoint, to check the loyalty of employees and applicants.

(For more on UN employee loyalty: CQ Almanac, Vol. VIII, 1952, p. 257; CQ Weekly Report, pp. 254, 280, 409, 439, 496, 546. For U. S. loyalty program background, see pages 721-26.)

WHEAT AGREEMENT

President Eisenhower June 2 requested the Senate to ratify speedily a revised 45-nation International Wheat Agreement. In a message to the Senate he said he hoped the action would be taken soon enough to put the agreement into effect by July 15, the date the present agreement expires. (For background, see CQ Weekly Report, p. 154.)

RECIPROCAL TRADE COMPROMISE

Two new reciprocal trade extension bills (HR 5495, HR 5496) were introduced June 2 by Rep. Richard M. Simpson (R Pa.) in line with a compromise between the Administration and "protectionist" Congressmen announced the same day by House Speaker Joseph W. Martin, Jr., (R Mass.). (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 473-75, 687-93.)

Martin predicted enactment of an extension before the present law's expiration on June 12.

The House Ways and Means Committee concluded hearings on Simpson's original bill (HR 4294) May 19. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 683.) A Committee spokesman said June 3 that HR 4294 would not be reported.

HR 5495, the compromise bill, eliminates most of the provisions of HR 4294 to which the President had objected, including a requirement that he follow the Tariff Commission's recommendations on peril points and escape clauses. Also eliminated are special protection against lead, zinc and oil imports.

The President had requested a one-year "as is" extension of the Trade Agreements Act, pending thorough study of foreign trade. The compromise includes two additional provisions favored by Simpson: Expansion of the Tariff Commission from six to seven members (allowing a Republican majority), and reduction of the period permitted the Commission for recommending action on requests for tariff relief from one year to nine months. (HR 4294 would set the limit at six months.)

HR 5495 also would establish a 17-member commission to study foreign trade, instead of the 11-member commission requested by the President and embodied in S J Res 78, passed by the Senate and sent to the House May 19. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 675.)

The second bill of Simpson's new pair, HR 5496, includes the remaining portions of HR 4294, including mandatory peril points and escape clauses, and protection for zinc, lead and oil. The understanding under terms of the compromise apparently called for Committee approval of HR 5495. Martin said he expected it to pass without trouble.

Simpson said the Administration had promised not to enter into any new agreements to lower duties during the one-year extension.

HARD-MONEY DEBATE

The Administration's "hard money" policies were attacked on the Senate floor June 1 by Sen. Robert S. Kerr (D Okla.), who was supported by Sen. Wayne Morse (I Ore.) and Democrats, including John J. Sparkman (Ala.), Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.), J. Allen Frear, Jr. (Del.), A. S. Mike Monroney (Okla.) and Albert Gore (Tenn.). Kerr criticized high interest rates and the policy of allowing government bond prices to fall below par. He said interest rates are now controlled by "the bankers." (For background, see pages 719-20.)

June 2, Republicans struck back. Sen. Prescott Bush (R Conn.) said Kerr's statements about control by bankers and destruction of confidence in the value of government bonds were "untrue." Sen. Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.) said that public opinion agrees with the GOP policy of

stopping inflation, and Sen. Dwight Griswold (R Neb.) said the Administration is working for a sound dollar.

May 29, Rep. Edgar W. Hiestand (R Calif.) urged the President to support a return to the gold standard.

TAFT SPEECH COMMENT

Sen. William F. Knowland (R Calif.) June 1 proposed that the U.S. expand the Korean conflict, and take the "calculated risk" of war with Russia, if present truce negotiations with the Communists collapse. In a radio appearance, the Chairman of the Senate Republican Policy Committee supported proposals made May 26 by Majority Leader Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) that the U.S. take independent action in Korea. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 707.)

Taft said June 4 that his observation "we might as well forget the United Nations as far as the Korean war is concerned" if truce efforts break down, did not mean he believes the U.S. should go-it-alone. He meant, he added, that the U.S. and its chief allies should not be "hampered" further by nations which are not taking part in the war or are "neutrals."

Earlier (May 30) Chairman Alexander Wiley (R Wis.) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee condemned those who "would divide us from our allies" and who are "blind to the consequences of the act." Referring to the May 26 Taft speech, Wiley pleaded for preservation of the UN as the instrument for "working out the ills of a sick world."

Sen. Walter F. George (D Ga.), ranking Democrat on the Foreign Relations Committee, said June 1 a go-it-alone policy in Korea would give the Communists "opportunities to launch an all-out war" in which "their risks are the smallest and ours the greatest."

CONGRESSIONAL BRIEFS

DISARMAMENT

Sen. Ralph E. Flanders (R Vt.) June 3 introduced a resolution (S Con Res 32) calling for universal disarmament through the United Nations, with inspection and enforcement. The resolution asks the President to explore the use of resources and manpower for "constructive ends," rather than for the armaments race. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 505.)

Flanders was joined by 33 co-sponsors. The resolution went to the Foreign Relations Committee.

In 1951, Flanders introduced a similar resolution, which was not acted on. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VII, 1951, p. 559.)

"HOPE" FOR HAWAII STATEHOOD

Sen. William F. Knowland (R Calif.) after a meeting of Congressional leaders at the White House, said June 4 the President expressed hope that the House-passed legislation granting statehood to Hawaii will win Senate approval this session. House Speaker Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R Mass.) reported that the White House expects to send no more reorganization plans to Congress this year.

PASS STATE-JUSTICE-COMMERCE FUND

After four days of debate, the Senate June 4 passed by voice vote the State-Justice-Commerce Departments appropriation bill (HR 4974) for fiscal 1954 with money totaling about \$1,102,300,000. Final action followed withdrawal of a rider that would have banned the U.S. from contributing to the support of the United Nations if Red China became a member.

The Senate took 10 roll-call votes before passing the bill. (For voting, see chart, page 742).

The House had passed the money bill May 5 with a total appropriation of \$1,143,146,712 for the three departments. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 604). The Senate Appropriations Committee reported the measure May 29 with a total money recommendation of \$1,104,379,982. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 711).

Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) opened debate June 1 with the charge that the Senate Appropriations Committee practiced "financial legerdemain" in reporting out a bill it "claimed" cut House appropriations. Douglas said "in reality" it voted to "increase total expenditures by \$99 million." (See page 727).

The Senate June 1 rejected by voice vote a Committee amendment which proposed cutting funds for completion of the Falcon Dam from \$6.6 million to \$5.1 million. On June 2, the Senate upheld its Committee's recommendation of \$9.4 million for censuses of business and manufactures on a 41-38 roll call.

William F. Knowland (R Calif.) immediately moved for reconsideration and Homer Ferguson (R Mich.) moved to table Knowland's motion--a maneuver frequently used to block any possible later attempt to reverse a Senate decision. Ferguson's tabling motion was agreed to on roll call, 39-35.

By voice vote, the Senate also approved \$2.2 million for a census of agriculture.

The House had disallowed any money for these censuses, and Douglas charged that there "has been tremendous pressure on the part of business concerns and marketing and research agencies to have the government do their work for them." Styles Bridges (R N.H.) maintained that the censuses are important "in shaping the economic policies of the nation."

The Senate also voted June 2 to provide \$750,000 for Civil Aeronautic Administration operations instead of the \$500,000 recommended by the Senate Committee. Action was by voice vote.

UN RIDER

After a June 2 meeting of GOP House and Senate leaders with the President, Bridges announced that the Senate Appropriations Committee would scrap its proposed ban on U.S. contributions to the UN if Red China were made a member. Bridges said the President listed his objections to the rider, proposed in the form of an amendment to HR 4974, and noted it might be considered a "threat" to the UN.

Bridges told reporters also the President endorsed a substitute proposal which would declare the opposition of Congress to admission of Red China into the UN.

On June 3, Bridges offered the substitute amendment to the multi-department money bill, and the Senate voted on a 76-0 roll call to declare it the "sense of Congress" that Communist China should not be admitted as a member of the UN. Bridges declared again that the substitute had the "full endorsement" of the President.

Allen J. Ellender, Sr. (D La.) June 3 proposed increasing the Committee-approved \$12.5 million appropriation for the federal-aid airport program to \$30 million. The House allowed nothing for this item. The Senate rejected the proposed boost on a 19-58 roll call, and on a subsequent voice vote, approved the \$12.5 million figure.

On a 24-54 roll call, the Senate also rejected its Committee's provision to appropriate \$3,056,000 in subsidies for new ship construction, and to authorize contracts for such construction up to \$40,144,000. The House had voted no money for this item.

FIRING AUTHORITY

The debate over the Committee-inserted riders to give the heads of the State, Justice and Commerce Departments "absolute discretion" in firing any employees "in the interests of the United States" lasted for two days. The House had deleted these riders from the bill. Both the Senate committee amendments and proposed substitute by Frank Carlson (R Kan.) were ruled out of order June 1.

The Carlson provisions would have given the department heads complete firing authority only over those employees outside competitive civil service. His amendments were brought up again June 3, and dealt with en bloc. A motion by Homer Ferguson (R Mich.) to suspend the rules to permit these amendments to be considered failed on a 35-36 roll call to get the necessary two-thirds majority. The vote was split strictly along party lines, with Republicans favoring suspension of the rule and Democrats opposing it. Wayne Morse (I Ore.) voted with the Democrats.

A. S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.) led the opposition to the Committee riders, calling them "a patronage grab" which would "wipe out" veterans' preferences and civil service protection.

The Senate June 3 also rejected an amendment offered in behalf of the Committee by Bridges which included a provision to give U.S. marshals authority to fire deputy marshals and clerks. The provisions were ruled out of order, and Bridges' motion to suspend the rules failed on a 35-38 roll call, far short of the necessary two-thirds.

Another provision carried over for several days' debate was the Committee recommendation to make available to the State Department \$4 million for acquisition of buildings abroad. The money would be obtain-

ed from foreign currencies and credits owed to or owned by the U.S. Douglas June 1 labeled it a "palace purchase plan," but Bridges contended the buildings would "always be a capital asset."

The Senate first rejected the Committee recommendation on a 34-38 roll call June 1.

On June 3, Sen. Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.) proposed reconsideration of the \$4 million provision, and the Senate agreed on a 48-23 roll call to take it up again. Douglas then proposed cutting the \$4 million to \$1.5 million, but his amendment was rejected by voice vote, and the Senate then agreed, by another voice vote, to the Committee figure of \$4 million for acquisition of buildings abroad.

Douglas June 4 sought to get reconsideration of the provision, but Ellender moved to table the Douglas motion to reconsider, and the Senate backed Ellender on a 64-16 roll call. So the \$4 million allocation was placed in the bill.

A series of proposed cuts by Douglas were rejected June 4. An increase of \$806,500 over the \$5 million recommended by the Committee for research work by the National Bureau of Standards was agreed to by voice vote.

AMENDMENTS AGREED TO

Styles Bridges (R N.H.) -- Permit the Commerce Department to spend \$450,000 from the unobligated balances of past appropriations available to the Department for terminal leave payments. Voice.

Committee Amendment -- Appropriate \$9.4 million for censuses of business and manufactures. Roll call, 41-38.

Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.) -- Provide \$750,000, instead of \$500,000 recommended by the Senate Committee for CAA operations. Voice.

Bridges -- (for the Committee) -- Declare it to be the sense of Congress that Communist China should not be admitted to the United Nations. Roll call, 76-0.

Andrew F. Schoeppel (R Kan.) -- Provide \$5,806,500 for the National Bureau of Standards instead of the \$5 million recommended by the Committee. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Allen J. Ellender (D La.) -- Provide \$30 million for the federal-aid airports program. Roll call, 19-58.

John Marshall Butler (R Md.) -- Make funds for ship construction available for ship conversion. Voice.

Committee Amendment -- Appropriate \$3,056,000 for ship construction and authorize contracts up to \$40,144,000 for such construction. Roll call, 24-54.

Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) -- Provide \$1.5 million instead of the \$4 million recommended by the Committee for acquisition of buildings abroad. Standing.

Homer Ferguson (R Mich.) -- Delete \$1 million provision for the Rama Road, Nicaragua. Voice.

Douglas -- Limit ship subsidy to 1,440 voyages a year rather than 1,600 voyages. Voice.

Douglas -- Bar federal highway aid to any state which submits programs in excess of 95 per cent of amounts it received for fiscal 1955. Standing.

Douglas -- Reduce State Department "representation" fund by \$100,000 and bar its use to buy alcohol for public functions in Mohammedan countries. Voice.

D.C. FUNDS

The House June 3 passed by voice vote a bill (HR 5471) to authorize the District of Columbia to spend \$146,354,739 for its fiscal 1954 operations. This is \$9,460,588 more than Congress approved for the District in fiscal 1953, but \$5,210,236 less than D.C. officials requested for fiscal 1954.

All the funds contained in the bill except a \$12 million federal contribution will be derived from District revenues.

The House Appropriations Committee reported the bill May 29 (H Rept. 495), and the House followed through on all Committee recommendations.

During debate June 2, Rep. Elford A. Cederberg (R Mich.) proposed a \$9 million general appropriation for the District instead of the \$11 million recommended by the Committee. An additional \$1 million appropriation was included in the Committee proposals to be used for the District's water supply fund. Cederberg's proposal would have brought the total federal contribution down to \$10 million. It was defeated on a voice vote.

Rep. Adam C. Powell, Jr. (D N.Y.) offered an amendment to bar the use of funds for any District agencies or departments that segregate citizens of the District. The proposal was rejected on a 15-78 standing vote.

A motion June 3 by Rep. W. F. Norrell (D Ark.) to recommit the bill was rejected by voice vote. Voice vote passage of the bill followed.

As the bill went to the Senate, it carried the following major money provisions:

General Administration -- \$3,423,876
Compensation & Retirement Fund expenses -- \$8,960,000
Public Schools -- \$28,194,000
Metropolitan Police -- \$10,685,837
Fire Department -- \$5,479,841
Health Department -- \$12,359,311
Public Welfare -- \$21,584,758
Public Works -- \$34,289,058

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Elford A. Cederberg (R Mich.) -- Appropriate \$9 million for the District's general fund, instead of the \$11 million recommended by the House Committee. Voice.

Adam C. Powell, Jr. (D N.Y.) -- Bar the use of funds in the bill for any District agencies or Departments that practice segregation. Standing, 15-78.

Wesley A. D'Ewart (R Mont.) -- Prohibit use of Roosevelt Island as site of any proposed new bridge. Voice.

AGRICULTURE REORGANIZATION

President Eisenhower's plan to reorganize the Agriculture Department -- Reorganization Plan No. 2 -- took effect June 4 after the House on June 3 voted against bringing a disapproval resolution (H Res 236) out of Committee.

June 3 was the 60th legislative day since the plan was submitted by the President. Reorganization plans take effect after 60 days unless vetoed by the House or Senate.

A Constitutional majority -- 49 votes in the Senate and 218 in the House -- of either chamber was necessary to veto the plan. The plan received Senate approval May 27. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 705).

The House vote regarding the reorganization plan was on a motion by Rep. L.H. Fountain (D N.C.) to force the Government Operations Committee to bring his disapproving resolution to the floor for a direct vote. A simple majority vote was necessary to discharge this resolution.

The roll-call ballot was 128-261, after debate which split the House on party lines. Only one Republican, H. R. Gross (Iowa), voted with the Democratic majority to call Fountain's resolution to the floor. (For voting, see chart, p. 740).

The plan permits Agriculture Secretary Ezra Taft Benson to tighten authority over the diversified functions of his Department and gives the Secretary three new assistants.

June 2, Rep. Harold D. Cooley (D N.C.) urged the House to defeat the plan. He called it a "power grab" and a "Trojan horse" by which farm programs enacted by Congress could be destroyed.

U. S. -STATE-LOCAL STUDY

The House June 4 passed a bill (HR 4406) to create a commission to study problems involving federal relations with state and local governments. Approval came on voice vote.

The House agreed to an amendment specifying that at least six of the 15 members of the commission be Democrats. The Senate passed a similar bill (S 1514) on May 6, but it contained no provision for political division of commission membership. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 605).

The amendment, by Rep. Thomas J. Dodd (D Conn.), was opposed by GOP floor leader Charles A. Halleck (R Ind.).

Chairman Clare E. Hoffman (R Mich.) of the Government Operations Committee, spoke against the bill, claiming it an admission that the House is "indolent and incompetent."

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

Thomas J. Dodd (D Conn.) -- Provide that commission shall have at least six Democratic members. Voice.

SECOND "HOOVER COMMISSION"

The House June 4 approved by voice vote, and sent to the Senate, a bill (HR 992) to establish a 12-man commission to investigate government activities and recommend methods for saving money and eliminating duplication.

As it passed the House, the commission would be more powerful than the one headed by former President Herbert Hoover in 1947-1950. It would have authority to delve into policy questions. Half of the members would be drawn from private life, and two each from the Executive Branch, the Senate and the House.

The Senate passed a similar bill (S 106) on May 6. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 605). The House bill went to the Senate for consideration of minor changes.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

The Senate June 1 adopted by voice vote a resolution (S Res 89) authorizing a Judiciary subcommittee investigation of juvenile delinquency. The study will try particularly to find out if Communist China is using drugs "in a systematic effort to undermine our youth."

FLAG POSITION

The Senate June 1 approved by voice vote and sent to the House a bill (S 694) to make it unlawful to display other flags above, or equal to, the U.S. flag. One exception would be allowed -- at the United Nations headquarters, where the UN flag would be flown above the U.S. flag. The bill was reported from the Judiciary Committee on May 12. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 644).

CONFIRMATIONS

The Senate has confirmed:

Joseph E. Talbot, June 1, as a member of the U.S. Tariff Commission for a term expiring in 1959.

Adm. Arthur William Radford as Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway as Chief of Staff, U.S. Army; Gen. Nathan F. Twining as Chief of Staff, U.S. Air Force; Adm. Robert B. Carney as Chief of Naval Operations, June 2.

Samuel C. Waugh, June 4, as Assistant Secretary of State.

Frank A. Southard, Jr., June 4, as Director of the International Monetary fund. (reappointment).

NOMINATIONS

President Eisenhower has nominated:

Mason Sears, June 1, to be U.S. representative on the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations.

John C. Hughes, June 1, to be U.S. permanent representative on the North Atlantic Council.

Raymond Henry Fogler, June 1, to be Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

Arthur Wilbur Crocker, June 3, to be Assistant Commissioner of Patents.

DULLES BRIEFS 200 GROUPS

Representatives of 200 national organizations interested in international affairs met with State Department officials June 4 and 5, to hear U.S. foreign policy explained.

On June 4, the delegates were addressed by Secretary John Foster Dulles and several of his assistants, who discussed policy in the Near and Far East, and Europe.

Panel discussions were held the following day, at which organization members were given a chance to ask questions.

Represented were groups speaking for farmers, labor, business, consumers, women, various religious denominations, and other interests.

House Vote: Agriculture Reorganization

1. Agriculture Reorganization (H Res 236). Disapprove President Eisenhower's Reorganization Plan No. 2 providing for reorganization of the Agriculture Department. Fountain (D N.C.) motion to discharge the Government Operations Committee from consideration of the resolution. Rejected, 128-261, June 3. (See story, p. 738).

TOTAL	1	REPUBLICAN	1	DEMOCRAT	1
YEAS	128	YEAS	1	YEAS	127
NAYS	261	NAYS	204	NAYS	56

1		1		1		1	
ALABAMA		5 Patterson (R)	N	2 Halleck (R)	N	12 McCormack (D)	Y
3 Andrews (D)	Y	AL Sadiak (R)	N	6 Harden (R)	N	9 Nicholson (R)	N
9 Battle (D)	Y	2 Seely-Brown (R)	N	10 Harvey (R)	N	11 O'Neill (D)	?
1 Boykin (D)	Y	DELAWARE		1 Madden (D)	Y	3 Philbin (D)	N
7 Elliott (D)	N	AL Warburton (R)	N	8 Merrill (R)	N	5 Rogers (R)	N
2 Grant (D)	✓	FLORIDA		9 Wilson (R)	X	13 Wigglesworth (R)	N
8 Jones (D)	Y	2 Bennett (D)	Y	IOWA		MICHIGAN	
5 Rains (D)	Y	1 Campbell (D)	N	5 Cunningham (R)	N	12 Bennett (R)	N
4 Roberts (D)	Y	7 Haley (D)	Y	6 Dolliver (R)	N	8 Bentley (R)	N
6 Selden (D)	N	5 Herlong (D)	?	3 Gross (R)	Y	10 Cederberg (R)	N
ARIZONA		4 Lantaff (D)	Y	8 Hoeven (R)	N	6 Clardy (R)	N
2 Patten (D)	N	8 Matthews (D)	Y	7 Jensen (R)	N	18 Dondero (R)	N
1 Rhodes (R)	N	6 Rogers (D)	Y	4 LeCompte (R)	N	5 Ford (R)	N
ARKANSAS		3 Sikes (D)	?	1 Martin (R)	X	4 Hoffman (R)	N
1 Gathings (D)	Y	GEORGIA		2 Talle (R)	N	11 Knox (R)	N
4 Harris (D)	N	10 Brown (D)	Y	KANSAS		2 Meader (R)	?
5 Hays (D)	Y	4 Camp (D)	Y	3 George (R)	N	3 Shafer (R)	N
2 Mills (D)	N	2 Pilcher (D)	Y	5 Hope (R)	N	9 Thompson (R)	N
6 Norrell (D)	Y	5 Davis (D)	Y	1 Miller (D)	?	7 Wolcott (R)	N
3 Trimble (D)	Y	3 Forrester (D)	Y	4 Rees (R)	N	Detroit—Wayne County	
CALIFORNIA		9 Landrum (D)	Y	2 Scrivner (R)	N	15 Dingell (D)	Y
7 Allen (R)	N	7 Lanham (D)	Y	6 Smith (R)	N	16 Lesinski (D)	✓
13 Bramblett (R)	N	1 Preston (D)	Y	KENTUCKY		1 Machrowicz (D)	Y
6 Condon (D)	Y	6 Vinson (D)	✓	4 Chelf (D)	Y	17 Oakman (R)	?
2 Engle (D)	N	8 Wheeler (D)	Y	8 Golden (R)	N	13 O'Brien (D)	Y
10 Gubser (R)	N	IDAHO		1 Gregory (D)	Y	14 Rabaut (D)	Y
14 Hagen (D)	N	2 Budge (R)	N	7 Perkins (D)	?	MINNESOTA	
12 Hunter (R)	N	1 Pfost (D)	Y	3 Robson (R)	N	7 Andersen (R)	N
11 Johnson (R)	N	ILLINOIS		5 Spence (D)	Y	1 Andresen (R)	N
4 Mailliard (R)	N	16 Allen (R)	N	6 Watts (D)	N	8 Blatnik (D)	N
8 Miller (D)	Y	17 Arends (R)	N	2 Vacancy	-	9 Hagen (R)	?
3 Moss (D)	N	25 Bishop (R)	N	LOUISIANA		5 Judd (R)	N
29 Phillips (R)	N	19 Chipfield (R)	N	2 Boggs (D)	N	6 Marshall (D)	N
1 Scudder (R)	N	21 Mack (D)	N	4 Brooks (D)	?	4 McCarthy (D)	N
5 Shelley (D)	Y	15 Mason (R)	N	1 Hebert (D)	N	2 O'Hara (R)	N
27 Sheppard (D)	N	24 Price (D)	N	8 Long (D)	Y	3 Wier (D)	N
28 Utt (R)	N	14 Reed (R)	X	6 Morrison (D)	?	MISSISSIPPI	
30 Wilson (R)	N	20 Simpson (R)	N	5 Passman (D)	Y	1 Abernethy (D)	Y
9 Younger (R)	N	22 Springer (R)	N	7 Thompson (D)	Y	6 Colmer (D)	Y
Los Angeles County		18 Velde (R)	N	3 Willis (D)	Y	3 Smith (D)	Y
23 Doyle (D)	Y	23 Vurseil (R)	N	MAINE		2 Whitten (D)	Y
21 Hiestand (R)	N	Chicago—Cook County		1 Hale (R)	N	4 Williams (D)	Y
25 Hillings (R)	N	3 Busbey (R)	N	3 McIntire (R)	N	5 Winstead (D)	Y
20 Hinshaw (R)	N	13 Church (R)	N	2 Nelson (R)	N	MISSOURI	
19 Hollifield (D)	Y	1 Dawson (D)	Y	MARYLAND		5 Bolling (D)	Y
22 Holt (R)	N	8 Gordon (D)	Y	2 Devereux (R)	N	9 Cannon (D)	Y
18 Hosmer (R)	N	10 Hoffman (R)	N	4 Fallon (D)	N	8 Carnahan (D)	Y
16 Jackson (R)	X	12 Jonas (R)	N	7 Friedel (D)	N	6 Cole (R)	N
17 King (D)	N	5 Kluczynski (D)	Y	3 Garmatz (D)	N	2 Curtis (R)	N
15 McDonough (R)	N	4 McVey (R)	N	6 Hyde (R)	N	4 Hillelson (R)	N
24 Poulson (R)	N	6 O'Brien (D)	Y	1 Miller (R)	N	10 Jones (D)	?
26 Yorty (D)	Y	2 O'Hara (D)	Y	5 Small (R)	X	1 Karsten (D)	N
COLORADO		11 Sheehan (R)	N	MASSACHUSETTS		11 Moulder (D)	Y
4 Aspinall (D)	N	9 Yates (D)	✓	6 Bates (R)	N	7 Short (R)	X
3 Chenoweth (R)	N	7 Vacancy	-	2 Boland (D)	Y	3 Sullivan (D)	✓
2 Hill (R)	N	INDIANA		10 Curtis (R)	N	MONTANA	
1 Rogers (D)	X	4 Adair (R)	N	4 Donohue (D)	Y	2 D'Ewart (R)	N
CONNECTICUT		5 Beamer (R)	N	8 Goodwin (R)	N	1 Metcalf (D)	Y
3 Cretella (R)	N	7 Bray (R)	N	1 Heslton (R)	N	NEBRASKA	
1 Dodd (D)	Y	11 Brownson (R)	N	7 Lane (D)	Y	1 Curtis (R)	N
4 Morano (R)	N	3 Crumpacker (R)	N	14 Martin (R)	-	3 Harrison (R)	N

RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea) ✓ Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

AGAINST: N (nay) X Announced Against, Paired Against CQ Poll Against.

NOT RECORDED: ? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

NOT ELIGIBLE: — Not a Member when this vote was taken.
(Also used for Speaker--eligible but usually does not vote.)

DECLARED STANDS

	1		1		1		1
2 Hruska (R)	N	10 Kelly (D)	Y	PENNSYLVANIA		21 Fisher (D)	N
4 Miller (R)	N	9 Keogh (D)	Y	11 Bonin (R)	N	3 Gentry (D)	Y
NEVADA		19 Klein (D)	Y	30 Buchanan (D)	Y	13 Ikard (D)	Y
AL Young (R)	N	4 Latham (R)	N	17 Bush (R)	X	20 Kilday (D)	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE		13 Multer (D)	Y	10 Carrigg (R)	N	12 Lucas (D)	?
2 Cotton (R)	N	16 Powell (D)	Y	29 Corbett (R)	N	14 Lyle (D)	?
1 Merrow (R)	N	15 Ray (R)	N	9 Dague (R)	N	19 Mahon (D)	Y
NEW JERSEY		14 Rooney (D)	Y	28 Eberharter (D)	Y	1 Patman (D)	Y
11 Addonizio (D)	N	20 Roosevelt (D)	Y	12 Fenton (R)	N	11 Poage (D)	Y
3 Auchincloss (R)	N	NORTH CAROLINA		27 Fulton (R)	N	4 Rayburn (D)	Y
8 Canfield (R)	N	9 Alexander (D)	Y	23 Gavin (R)	N	16 Regan (D)	?
6 Case (R)	N	3 Barden (D)	?	25 Graham (R)	N	18 Rogers (D)	Y
5 Frelinghuysen (R)	N	1 Bonner (D)	Y	7 James (R)	N	6 Teague (D)	Y
2 Hand (R)	N	7 Carlyle (D)	Y	24 Kearns (R)	N	8 Thomas (D)	N
14 Hart (D)	N	5 Chatham (D)	N	21 Kelley (D)	✓	9 Thompson (D)	N
4 Howell (D)	N	4 Cooley (D)	Y	8 King (R)	N	10 Thornberry (D)	Y
12 Kean (R)	N	8 Deane (D)	Y	13 McConnell (R)	X	5 Wilson (D)	Y
9 Osmer (R)	N	6 Durham (D)	Y	26 Morgan (D)	Y	UTAH	
10 Rodino (D)	N	2 Fountain (D)	Y	16 Mumma (R)	N	2 Dawson (R)	N
13 Sieminski (D)	N	10 Jonas (R)	N	14 Rhodes (D)	Y	1 Stringfellow (R)	N
7 Widnall (R)	N	11 Jones (D)	Y	22 Saylor (R)	N	VERMONT	
1 Wolverton (R)	N	12 Shuford (D)	?	18 Simpson (R)	N	AL Prouty (R)	N
NEW MEXICO		NORTH DAKOTA		19 Stauffer (R)	N	VIRGINIA	
AL Dempsey (D)	N	AL Burdick (R)	N	20 Van Zandt (R)	N	4 Abbitt (D)	N
AL Fernandez (D)	N	AL Krueger (R)	N	15 Walter (D)	✓	10 Broyhill (R)	N
NEW YORK		OHIO		Philadelphia		3 Gary (D)	N
3 Becker (R)	N	14 Ayres (R)	N	1 Barrett (D)	Y	2 Hardy (D)	N
37 Cole (R)	N	23 Bender (R)	N	3 Byrne (D)	Y	7 Harrison (D)	N
2 Derounian (R)	N	8 Betts (R)	N	4 Chudoff (D)	Y	6 Poff (R)	N
26 Gamble (R)	N	22 Bolton, F.P. (R)	N	2 Granahan (D)	Y	1 Robeson (D)	N
27 Gwinn (R)	N	11 Bolton, O.P. (R)	N	5 Green (D)	Y	8 Smith (D)	N
32 Kearney (R)	N	16 Bow (R)	N	6 Scott (R)	N	5 Tuck (D)	N
38 Keating (R)	N	7 Brown (R)	N	RHODE ISLAND		9 Wampler (R)	N
33 Kilburn (R)	N	5 Clevenger (R)	N	2 Fogarty (D)	✓	WASHINGTON	
40 Miller (R)	X	21 Crosser (D)	Y	1 Forand (D)	Y	4 Holmes (R)	N
30 O'Brien (D)	N	20 Feighan (D)	Y	SOUTH CAROLINA		5 Horan (R)	N
39 Ostertag (R)	N	18 Hays (D)	N	4 Vacancy	-	3 Mack (R)	N
42 Pillion (R)	N	2 Hess (R)	N	3 Dorn (D)	Y	AL Magnuson (D)	Y
41 Radwan (R)	N	10 Jenkins (R)	N	6 McMillan (D)	Y	1 Pelly (R)	N
43 Reed (R)	N	19 Kirwan (D)	Y	5 Richards (D)	?	6 Tollefson (R)	N
35 Riehlman (R)	N	4 McCulloch (R)	N	2 Riley (D)	Y	2 Westland (R)	N
28 St. George (R)	N	17 McGregor (R)	N	1 Rivers (D)	N	WEST VIRGINIA	
36 Taber (R)	N	6 Polk (D)	N	SOUTH DAKOTA		3 Bailey (D)	Y
31 Taylor (R)	N	9 Reams (I)	N	2 Berry (R)	N	6 Byrd (D)	Y
1 Wainwright (R)	N	3 Schenck (R)	N	1 Lovre (R)	?	5 Kee (D)	✓
29 Wharton (R)	N	1 Scherer (R)	N	TENNESSEE		1 Molloy (D)	Y
34 Williams (R)	N	15 Secrest (D)	N	2 Baker (R)	N	4 Neal (R)	N
New York City		12 Vorys (R)	N	8 Cooper (D)	N	2 Staggers (D)	N
5 Bosch (R)	N	13 Weichel (R)	N	9 Davis (D)	N	WISCONSIN	
24 Buckley (D)	Y	OKLAHOMA		4 Evins (D)	N	8 Byrnes (R)	N
11 Celler (D)	Y	3 Albert (D)	Y	3 Frazier (D)	N	2 Davis (R)	N
17 Coudert (R)	N	1 Belcher (R)	N	7 Murray (D)	Y	9 Vacancy	-
7 Delaney (D)	Y	2 Edmondson (D)	Y	5 Priest (D)	Y	5 Kersten (R)	N
23 Dollinger (D)	Y	5 Jarman (D)	✓	1 Reece (R)	N	7 Laird (R)	N
18 Donovan (D)	Y	4 Steed (D)	Y	6 Sutton (D)	N	10 O'Konski (R)	N
12 Dorn (R)	N	6 Wickersham (D)	Y	TEXAS		1 Smith (R)	N
22 Fine (D)	Y	OREGON		15 Bentsen (D)	Y	6 Van Pelt (R)	N
25 Fino (R)	N	3 Angell (R)	N	2 Brooks (D)	Y	3 Withrow (R)	?
8 Heller (D)	✓	2 Coon (R)	N	17 Burleson (D)	Y	4 Zablocki (D)	X
6 Holtzman (D)	Y	4 Ellsworth (R)	N	AL Dies (D)	N	WYOMING	
21 Javits (R)	N	1 Norblad (R)	N	7 Dowdy (D)	Y	AL Harrison (R)	N

Senate Votes: Appropriations

- Communist China should not be admitted to membership in the U.N. Agreed to, 76-0, June 3.
7. State, Justice, Commerce Appropriation (HR 4974). Bridges (R N. H.) motion to suspend the rules to permit consideration of amendment making certain provisions on appointment and tenure (including authority to discharge) of deputy U. S. marshals and clerical assistants. (Two-thirds majority of those voting, or on this vote 47 "yeas", required.) Rejected, 35-36, June 3.
 8. State, Justice, Commerce Appropriation (HR 4974). Mundt (R S. D.) motion to reconsider vote by which committee amendment, authorizing \$4 million dollars for acquisition of buildings abroad, was rejected (See vote no. 1 above). Agreed to 48-23, June 3. (The committee amendment subsequently was agreed to.)
 9. State, Justice, Commerce Appropriation (HR 4974). Ferguson (R Mich.) motion to suspend rules to permit consideration of amendments granting heads of State, Justice and Commerce Departments authority to discharge any personnel in the interests of the U. S. (Two-thirds majority of those voting, or on this vote 47 "yeas", required.) Rejected, 35-36, June 3.
 10. State, Justice, Commerce Appropriation (HR 4974). Ellender (D La.) motion to table Douglas (D Ill.) motion to reconsider vote by which committee amendment authorizing \$400 million for acquisition of buildings abroad was accepted. Agreed to, 64-16, June 4. (Thus the Douglas motion was killed; for previous action on this amendment see votes 1 and 8 above).

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	RECORD VOTES	DECLARED STANDS																																									
TOTAL VOTE	YEAS	34	41	39	19	24	76	35	48	35	64	FOR: Y (yea)	✓ Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.																																									
	NAYS	38	38	35	58	54	0	36	23	36	16	AGAINST: N (nay)	X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against																																									
REPUBLICANS	YEAS	21	25	27	2	18	38	35	29	35	38	NOT RECORDED:	? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.																																									
	NAYS	15	16	13	38	22	0	0	6	0	4																																											
DEMOCRATS	YEAS	13	16	12	17	6	37	0	19	0	26	NOT ELIGIBLE:	— Not a Member when this vote was taken.																																									
	NAYS	22	21	21	19	31	0	35	16	35	11																																											
												1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10																																	
ALABAMA												MAINE										OHIO																																
Hill (D)												Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y		Bricker (R)										N	Y	Y	N	N	✓	✓	? ?	Y													
Sparkman (D)												Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N		Smith (R)										N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Taft (R)	? ?	? ?	Y	✓	✓	? ?	Y				
ARIZONA												MARYLAND										OKLAHOMA																																
Goldwater (R)												N	N	N	X	X	✓	✓	N	Y	N		Beall (R)										Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	✓	? ?	Y	Y	Kerr (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	X		
Hayden (D)												Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y		Butler (R)										Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Monroney (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N		
ARKANSAS												MASSACHUSETTS										OREGON																																
Fulbright (D)												N	N	N	Y	N	✓	? ?	? ?	N	Y		Kennedy (D)										N	N	?	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Cordon (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	? ?	Y	Y	Y	Y		
McClellan (D)												Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y		Saltonstall (R)										Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	? ?	Y	Y	Morse (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	
CALIFORNIA												MICHIGAN										PENNSYLVANIA																																
Knowland (R)												Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Ferguson (R)										Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Duff (R)	N	N	?	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Kuchel (R)												Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Potter (R)										?	N	N	N	Y	✓	Y	N	Y	N	Martin (R)	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	
COLORADO												MINNESOTA										RHODE ISLAND																																
Johnson (D)												N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y		Humphrey (D)										N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Green (D)	? ?	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	
Millikin (R)												Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Thye (R)										Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Pastore (D)	? ?	? ?	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	
CONNECTICUT												MISSISSIPPI										SOUTH CAROLINA																																
Bush (R)												N	N	N	N	N	Y	✓	? ?	? ?	Y		Eastland (D)										N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Johnston (D)	? ?	? ?	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Purtell (R)												Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	? ?	Y	Y		Stennis (D)										?	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Maybank (D)	Y	N	N	? ?	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
DELAWARE												MISSOURI										SOUTH DAKOTA																																
Frear (D)												N	Y	Y	? ?	? ?	✓	? ?	? ?	? ?	Y		Hennings (D)										? ?	? ?	? ?	? ?	✓	? ?	? ?	? ?	? ?	Case (R)	? ?	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
Williams (R)												N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N		Symington (D)										Y	Y	? ?	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Mundt (R)	? ?	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
FLORIDA												MONTANA										TENNESSEE																																
Holland (D)												N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y		Mansfield (D)										N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	X	Gore (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y		
Smathers (D)												N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N		Murray (D)										? ?	? ?	? ?	✓	X	? ?	X	? ?	X	Kefauver (D)	Y	? ?	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y		
GEORGIA												NEBRASKA										TEXAS																																
George (D)												? ?	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y		Butler (R)										? ?	? ?	? ?	? ?	✓	✓	? ?	? ?	? ?	Daniel (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y		
Russell (D)												Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	X	Y	? ?	Y		Griswold (R)										N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Johnson (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
IDAHO												NEVADA										UTAH																																
Dworshak (R)												Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Malone (R)										N	Y	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Bennett (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Welker (R)												? ?	N	N	N	? ?	✓	? ?	? ?	? ?	Y		McCarran (D)										? ?	? ?	? ?	? ?	✓	? ?	? ?	? ?	? ?	Watkins (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
ILLINOIS												NEW HAMPSHIRE										VERMONT																																
Dirksen (R)												? ?	? ?	X	? ?	✓	? ?	? ?	? ?	Y	Y		Bridges (R)										Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Alken (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Douglas (D)												N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N		Tobey (R)										N	N	N	? ?	✓	✓	? ?	? ?	? ?	Flanders (R)	Y	Y	Y	? ?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
INDIANA												NEW JERSEY										VIRGINIA																																
Capehart (R)												Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Hendrickson (R)										N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Byrd (D)	N	N	N	N	? ?	Y	? ?	? ?	? ?	Y
Jenner (R)												N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N		Smith (R)										? ?	? ?	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Robertson (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	
IOWA												NEW MEXICO										WASHINGTON																																
Gillette (D)												N	Y	Y	? ?	? ?	✓	? ?	X	? ?	Y		Anderson (D)										? ?	? ?	? ?	? ?	✓	? ?	? ?	? ?	? ?	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y		
Hickenlooper (R)												? ?	Y	Y	N	X	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Chavez (D)										Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Magnuson (D)	? ?	? ?	✓	✓	✓	X	? ?	X	? ?
KANSAS												NEW YORK										WEST VIRGINIA																																
Carlson (R)												Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Ives (R)										? ?	? ?	? ?	? ?	✓	✓	? ?	? ?	? ?	Kilgore (D)	N	N	? ?	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	
Schoeppel (R)												N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Lehman (D)										N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Neely (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N
KENTUCKY												NORTH CAROLINA										WISCONSIN																																
Clements (D)												N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N		Hoyt (D)										N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	McCarthy (R)	? ?	? ?	? ?	? ?	✓	✓	? ?	? ?	? ?	
Cooper (R)												Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Smith (D)										? ?	? ?	? ?	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Wiley (R)	? ?	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
LOUISIANA												NORTH DAKOTA										WYOMING																																
Ellender (D)												Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y		Langer (R)										N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	? ?	? ?	Y	Y	Barrett (R)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Long (D)												N	N	N	✓	? ?	X	X	X	X	Y		Young (R)										Y	Y	Y	Y	X	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Hunt (D)	? ?	? ?	? ?	? ?	✓	✓	? ?	? ?	? ?	



(MAY 29-JUNE 4)

weekly committee roundup

Action

CONTROLS -- The House Banking and Currency Committee June 4 approved a new economic controls bill (S 1081) after watering down several provisions contained in the Senate-passed measure. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 714).

The House group struck out Presidential "freeze" powers and a policy declaration pledging the U.S. "to support collective action through the United Nations."

JUNE 1 --

Testimony in favor of continuing provisions of the Defense Production Act (economic controls) and establishment of standby controls was heard from Walter Mason, speaking for the American Federation of Labor.

Former Sen. Scott W. Lucas (D Ill.), representing American Finance Conference, testified in opposition to any credit controls. Dr. F. W. Mueller, Jr., DePauw University, spoke against standby controls.

JUNE 2 --

The Committee completed public hearings with testimony of several lawmakers. Rep. Jack Westland (R Wash.) favored retaining Section 104, which provides for import controls on fats, oils and dairy products and is due to expire June 30 under provisions of the Senate-passed bill.

JUNE 3 --

Meeting in executive session the Committee unanimously agreed to strike out a provision for a 90-day "freeze" on prices, wages and rents, in case of an emergency. This was a step farther than the Senate had gone. The Senate-approved bill would grant the President freeze powers if Congress either declared war or passed a resolution declaring an emergency existed.

The Committee also knocked out provisions pertaining to consumer credit controls. The Senate bill approved these sections giving the Federal Reserve Board power to restore controls over consumer installment credit and real estate credit -- the former regulations "W" and "X".

JUNE 4 --

The Committee voted to extend for one year the power of the Secretary of Agriculture to control imports of dairy products (Section 104). The vote was 19 to 7.

As approved by the Committee the measure would also extend priority and allocation controls over scarce materials for one year rather than two, as in the Senate version.

TREATY POWERS -- The Senate Judiciary Committee June 4 approved by an 8-4 vote a resolution (S J Res 1) to amend the Constitution to deny the President authority to negotiate treaties or executive agreements which would conflict with the Constitution. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 502). Three absent members of the Committee may add their votes until June 6. The majority report will not be filed for about 10 days, the Committee announced, in order to give the minority an opportunity to write its report.

The Committee amended the resolution to incorporate some of the language of S J Res 43, which was advocated by the American Bar Association. One section of S J Res 1, sponsored by Sen. John W. Bricker (R Ohio), would have forbidden treaties affecting domestic rights of citizens. It was stricken.

Bricker said the amendments answer "all valid criticisms" raised against the resolution, and should be supported in line with the Republican platform, which said: "We shall see to it that no treaty or agreement with other countries deprives our citizens of the rights guaranteed them by the Federal Constitution." (CQ Almanac, Vol. VIII, 1952, p. 491). "It will not hamstring the President," he said.

A subcommittee concluded hearings on the two resolutions April 11 (CQ Weekly Report, p. 500) and reported S J Res 1 favorably to the full Committee.

ALASKA STATEHOOD -- The House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee June 2 voted 19 to 4 to report a bill (HR 2982) to admit Alaska into the union.

The Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee had voted to tag Alaska statehood on the House-passed bill (HR 3575) providing for Hawaiian statehood and hold more hearings on the subject. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 644).

Approval by the House unit followed a brief debate over what Alaska's claims were to submerged off-shore areas. The bill was amended to give Alaska, if it becomes a state, title to submerged lands three miles off its coast from the mean low tide mark.

Ten of the 19 votes for reporting the bill were cast by Republicans.

Another proposal the Committee approved would grant Alaska, if admitted to the Union, 100 million of 365 million acres of public lands within its borders. Alaska would have 25 years to select its acres.

ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY -- A Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee June 3 approved by a 6-0 vote a bill (S 589) to authorize U.S. participation in the St. Lawrence Seaway project. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 683). The bill would permit the U.S. to join Canada in construction of a 27-foot channel in the International Rapids section of the St. Lawrence River.

Chairman Alexander Wiley (R Wis.) said that he and Sens. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.), John J. Sparkman (D Ala.) and Theodore F. Green (D R.I.) voted for the bill. He added that favorable proxies were cast by Sens. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) and Charles W. Tobey (R N.H.). The other two members of the Subcommittee, Walter F. George (D Ga.) and William F. Knowland (R Calif.) did not vote.

VA HOSPITAL FUNDS -- The House Appropriations Subcommittee on Independent Offices June 2 voted to increase the fiscal 1954 appropriation for veterans' hospitalization above the \$556 million requested by President Eisenhower. Subcommittee Chairman John Phillips (R Calif.) said the over-all appropriation recommended for the VA in fiscal 1954 would

be about the same as the \$4,295,046,664 sought by Mr. Eisenhower. Funds for the VA will be included in the Second Independent Offices money bill.

D. C. CRIME -- The House District of Columbia Committee June 4 approved a bill (HR 5312) which would make 59 changes in existing District criminal laws and would add approximately 10 new sections.

GERMAN HOUSING -- The International Operations Subcommittee of the House Government Operations Committee June 2 approved a revised State Department construction program for fiscal 1953-54 housing and office buildings in Germany. (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 409-410.)

Authorizations were cut from \$19 million to \$7.-655 million. Part of the money has already been spent, a Subcommittee spokesman explained June 4, leaving about \$5 million for fiscal 1954.

Housing for "principal officials" and construction for the America House Project would be eliminated, while staff housing and office building would be curtailed. Construction would be paid for with German "counterpart funds."

At June 2 hearings, the program was supported by: Edward B. Wilber, State Department budget officer; Leland King and Edward J. Kerrigan of the Foreign Buildings Operation; and Frank Hefner, of State's Bureau of German Affairs.

New Hearings

EXCESS PROFITS -- The House Ways and Means Committee began hearings June 1 on legislation to extend excess-profits, corporate and excise taxes as requested May 19 by President Eisenhower (CQ Weekly Report, p. 670.) The President asked that the 30 per cent excess-profits tax be extended unchanged six months beyond June 30 to yield an estimated \$800 million.

The Administration "package" program would also continue the corporate income-tax rate at 52 per cent, instead of permitting it to drop to 47 per cent on April 1, 1954. This is estimated to mean an additional \$2 billion in revenue per year. Disallowing reductions in various excise taxes, slated for April 1, 1954, would avoid an estimated loss of \$1 billion annually.

Secretary of the Treasury George M. Humphrey said the Committee would "gamble" with the nation's security if it shelved the President's package. "The danger of an atomic Pearl Harbor is real," he said.

Humphrey added that he thought the excess-profits tax a "bad" one, but it would help stop "further inflation" and help keep the dollar "sound." He said military security and economic security must take "precedence over everything else" and that, even with a \$4.5 billion spending cut planned by the Administration for fiscal 1954, the Treasury deficit may be \$6.6 billion. He argued that an excess-profits tax cut on June 30 before the personal income tax cut on Jan. 1, 1954, does not "seem fair."

He testified that for the calendar year 1950, only 50,000 out of 424,000 corporations with taxable income

paid an excess-profits tax, and that 89 per cent of the total came from firms with net income of more than \$250,000.

Humphrey said the Administration plans no attempt to block the 10 per cent personal income tax reduction which will come Jan 1, 1954, unless Congress decides otherwise.

In answer to a question by Rep. Carl T. Curtis (R Neb.), Humphrey said the Mutual Security Agency is planning to spend about \$6.5 billion in fiscal 1954.

Ways and Means Chairman Daniel A. Reed (R N.Y.) attacked the "package" approach and said that the Committee would only consider an extension of excess-profits tax. Rep. Richard M. Simpson (R Pa.) questioned whether the 30 per cent tax should be continued for six months "no matter how bad it is." Rep. A. Sidney Camp (D Ga.) said it would be unfair to extend the tax without correcting inequities.

JUNE 2 --

Alan Hickox, Lows Reproduction Service, Chicago, said there is "no equity" in extension of a law that "places an additional 30 per cent penalty" on business "for the crimes of efficiency, increasingly higher wages, greater employment and increased sales."

Herbert L. Laube, Remington Corp., Auburn, N. Y., said the excess-profits tax is a "ball and chain" tied to those who prove they can "grow rapidly." Mel Eaton, Norwich Pharmaceutical Co., Norwich, N. Y., testified the tax prevents wider distribution of the new "miracle" drugs, Furacin and Nitrofurantoin.

Elisha Gray, Whirlpool Corp, St. Joseph, Mo., said the best insurance against recession and unemployment would be the death of the excess-profits tax on June 30.

Also testifying against the extension were: Walter Ditmars, Gray Manufacturing Co., Meriden, Conn.; Roy Richards, Southwire Co., Carrollton, Ga.; F. K. Daggett, Flexible Tubing Co., Guilford, Conn.; Alfred Nelson, Superior Electric Co., Bristol, Conn.; Bradley Collins, New York City; John R. Wood, Clark Equipment Co., Buchanan, Mich.; C. W. Gray-Lewis, Lilly Tulip Cup Corp., New York City; Douglas Peterson, Jr., Superior Manufacturing Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.; R. C. Roll, Betz Corp., Hammond, Ind.; Phil T. Sprague, the Hays Corp., Michigan City, Ind., and Galen Miller, Tow Motor Corp., Cleveland.

JUNE 3 --

Humphrey returned to answer Committee questions. He described various conversations he, or Marion B. Folsom, his assistant on tax matters, had with business groups. He said he outlined the Administration views on the excess-profits tax to officials of the National Association of Manufacturers and the U. S. Chamber of Commerce.

Reed warned against "lobbying," and inserted a copy of the lobbying law in the record. Rep. Hale Boggs, (D La.) said that Humphrey apparently tried to influence Committee witnesses scheduled to appear.

Humphrey said the Treasury is considering the taxing of groups now exempt, such as cooperatives, mutual savings banks, and building and loan associations.

Rep. Noah M. Mason (R Ill.) asked if the Treasury had considered a national manufacturers sales tax. Mason said a five per cent tax would raise \$5 billion a year. Humphrey replied that a "very careful" study was being made.

Thomas McCabe, Scott Paper Co., Chester, Pa., former Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, supported the excess-profits tax. He said he felt the Administration's tax program was "sound."

Opposed to extension were: Paul Cain, Young American Business Conference, Dallas, Tex.; William H. Moore, Packard-Bell Co., Los Angeles; B. F. W. Heyer, Heyer Industries, Inc., Belleville, N.J.; Raymond Pitt, Elcen Metal Products Co., Chicago; John K. Holbrook, New York City attorney;

Also, J. C. Griffin, International Register Co., Chicago; John W. Douglas, Republic Foll and Metal Mills, Inc., Danbury, Conn.; J. L. Young, Young and Greenwalt Co., East Chicago, Ill., and E. Bogue, ETO Inc., Niles, Mich.

Thomas L. Amis, Dallas, Tex., chairman of the Conference of Small Business, said extension would not produce enough revenue to offset the "irreparable damage" done to "our economic machinery."

JUNE 4 --

After a White House meeting, House Speaker Joseph W. Martin, Jr., said he believed the excess-profits tax will be extended. Reed challenged this statement, saying the "testimony being presented has strengthened the members' contention that this unproductive tax...should die."

Robert C. Loudon, Symington-Gould Corp., DePew, N.Y., said "no such tax can ever be equitable." Paul D. Seghers, New York City Federal Tax Forum, proposed a series of retroactive amendments softening the tax. Also opposed were J. B. Lanterman, Illinois State Chamber of Commerce, and Claude W. Dudley, Ohio Match Co., Wadsworth, Ohio.

In announcements, the National Association of Manufacturers and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, recommended expiration of the tax.

PLANE PROCUREMENT -- Senate Armed Services Preparedness Subcommittee No. 1 June 2 opened hearings to determine whether there had been waste, extravagance, and inefficiency in the aircraft procurement program of the Air Force. In the background was a Congressional dispute over the decision of President Eisenhower to cut back Air Force funds. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 707).

John A. McCone, former Secretary of Air for Procurement, was called to explain the awarding of a contract for the production of C-119 transports to the Kaiser-Frazer Corporation. Sen. Styles Bridges (R N.H.), Chairman, said reports showed the Kaiser-Frazer firm was to get about \$1.2 million for each plane while Fairchild Aircraft Corporation received about \$260,000 for the same plane.

McCone told members that at the start of the Korean war it was decided to greatly expand production of the transports and the Willow Run aircraft production plant owned by Kaiser-Frazer was chosen.

McCone said that "in December, 1950, it would not have been possible to anticipate the costs that are reported to have developed."

Lt. Gen. Orval R. Cook, Air Force Deputy Chief of Staff for Materiel, June 3 questioned the validity of the Subcommittee's comparative cost figures on the transport.

McCone appeared and denied he had any ties with Kaiser-Frazer that would have influenced him in any way.

JUNE 4 --

Subcommittee Counsel James Anton criticized Cook for professed unfamiliarity with conditions surrounding the contract.

RUBBER PLANTS -- Subcommittee No. 1 of the House Armed Services Committee opened hearings June 3 on a bill (HR 5425) to authorize disposal of government-owned synthetic rubber facilities. Chairman Paul W. Shafer (R Mich.), author of the measure, said the government must either dispose of 23 facilities, or expand production to meet the increased demand.

Kenton R. Cravens, Administrator of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, said the proposed \$300 million sale might run afoul of anti-trust laws. Big rubber interests would hesitate to bid, he said, unless given "adequate protection" against possible anti-trust charges. Cravens added he favored selling the plants.

Also testifying for government sale was Frederick Bates of the Munitions Board, who represented the Office of the Secretary of Defense.

JUNE 4 --

Paul W. Litchfield, Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co., said that private interests are prepared to pay "full fair value" for the facilities. He added that competitive private enterprise can "amply, efficiently and economically" supply the nation's requirements.

Sens. Homer Capehart (R Ind.) and John W. Bricker (R Ohio) proposed June 4 creation of a three-member board to supervise the sale of the plants.

VOTING AGE -- The Senate Judiciary Committee's Standing Subcommittee No. 1 on Constitutional Amendments held a one-day hearing June 2 on similar resolutions (S J Res 53, S J Res 64) to amend the Constitution to permit 18-year-old citizens to vote.

Rufus Wilson of the American Veterans of World War II and Philip Wilder of Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Ind., supported the proposed amendment.

S J Res 53 was introduced by Sen. William Langer (R N.D.), and S J Res 64 by Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.). Two similar resolutions (H J Res 30 and H J Res 265) have been introduced in the House by Rep. Clyde Doyle (D Calif.) and Rep. Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.), respectively, but no hearings have been scheduled so far.

(The Senate Judiciary Committee reported a similar resolution favorably in 1952, but the Senate took no action. CQ Almanac, Vol. VIII, 1952, p. 246).

RAILROAD RETIREMENT -- The House Commerce Committee June 2 began hearings on 18 similar bills which would repeal a provision of the Railroad Retirement Law restricting dual retirement benefits.

Under present law, those employed on railroads before 1937 (when a payroll tax to pay for rail pensions went into effect) are permitted to collect only part of their social security and railroad pensions. There are about 30,000 retired railroaders in this category. The 18 bills would remove this restriction.

JUNE 2 --

The following Representatives explained provisions of their bills: Gardner R. Withrow (R Wis.), HR 3787; James E. Van Zandt (R Pa.), HR 356; Paul B. Dague (R Pa.), HR 2929; George P. Miller (D Calif.), HR 4163; John Bell Williams (D Miss.), HR 3784; and Norris Poulson (R Calif.), HR 4682. William C. Wampler (R Va.) filed a statement supporting his bill, HR 4171.

William J. Kennedy and Walter Matscheck of the Railroad Retirement Board opposed the bills.

JUNE 3 --

Rep. George M. Rhodes (D Pa.) testified in favor of his bill, HR 4279. It and the other bills were supported by Thomas Stack and Robert Byrnes of the National Railroad Pension Forum, Inc., while Walt Sands, also of the Forum, and Eugene A. Fox, Philadelphia, filed favorable statements.

J. Carter Fort of the Association of American Railroads, opposed the bills.

JUNE 4 --

Fort testified that the proposed repeal bills would create "widespread and substantial inequities" and would add substantially to the cost of the railroad retirement system. Lester Schoene of the Railway Labor Executives Association, also opposed the bills, telling the Committee "there is no money available" for increased costs to the retirement system.

ADDITIONAL JUDGESHIPS -- Subcommittee No. 5 of the House Judiciary Committee opened hearings June 3 on bills (HR 2558; S 15) to authorize the appointment of additional circuit and district judges. The Senate approved a 39-judge increase when it passed S 15 on May 8. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 640). HR 2558 would add 27 judges to the present total.

Eighteen Congressmen were among the 23 witnesses in support of increasing judgeships.

EKLUTNA POWER -- The House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee June 2 held hearings on HR 1374, a bill to increase funds authorizations for the Eklutna hydroelectric project near Anchorage, Alaska.

Ralph A. Tudor, Undersecretary of the Interior, and Fred G. Aandahl, Assistant Secretary, supported the bill, recommending that Congress authorize an increase in the project authorization from \$20,365,500 to \$33 million. Almost all of the original authorization has already been spent, with considerable work remaining. Tudor said the fiscal 1954 appropriation should be \$8.25 million, and that the \$33 million cost could be amortized within 50 years, on the basis of power sales at the rate of 11 mills per kilowatt hour.

The Committee referred the bill back to a subcommittee for further study and probably amendment. The subcommittee met June 4 for general discussion, and scheduled additional testimony by Tudor for June 5.

The subcommittee had concluded hearings on the bill April 13 and referred it to the full Committee with recommendations that it be extensively amended or rewritten.

Continued Hearings

FOREIGN AID -- The Senate Foreign Relations Committee concluded and the House Foreign Affairs Committee continued hearings on the Administration's request for fiscal 1954 foreign aid funds and extension of the Mutual Security Act. (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 716-17).

SENATE

MAY 29 --

In its last day of hearings, the Committee heard criticism of the aid program from a team of businessmen who had been sent to Europe to evaluate Mutual Security.

Clarence Francis of General Foods Corporation, the task force coordinator, recommended abolishing the Mutual Security Agency and turning over the foreign aid program to the State Department. He said aid should be confined to bolstering the West's military strength.

Frederick C. Crawford of Thompson Products, Inc., leader of the Italy evaluation team, also recommended elimination of economic aid and concentration on military assistance.

John W. Scott, Jr., of the Corn Products Refining Company, head of the Turkey team, recommended loans, not outright aid, to that nation.

Reuben B. Robertson, Jr., of the Champion Paper and Fiber Company, leader of the Germany team, said economic aid to all of Germany except West Berlin should be cut off. West Berlin, he said, needs \$15 million in fiscal 1954, mostly for refugees.

JUNE 3 --

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles reported on his tour of the Middle East and South Asia at an executive session.

Dulles said he had convinced Prime Minister Nehru of India that the U.S. is sincere in demanding voluntary repatriation of prisoners in Korea. He reported mutual fear between Israel and the Arab states and warned that lasting peace in that area will take time to achieve. The Anglo-Egyptian dispute over the Suez Canal, he said, is "very inflammable and dangerous." The U.S. has offered its good offices to help settle the matter, Dulles told the Committee.

HOUSE

MAY 28 --

In executive session, the Committee heard C. Tyler Wood, Deputy Mutual Security Director; Stanley Andrews, Director of the Technical Cooperation Administration (Point Four); Arthur Z. Gardiner, political-economic advisor to the Assistant Secretary of State for Near

Eastern Affairs; Maj. Gen. George C. Stewart, Director of the Office of Military Assistance, Office of the Secretary of Defense; and Adm. Arthur W. Radford, nominated as Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

MAY 29 --

The Committee released a breakdown of the \$354 million cut in aid funds requests -- from \$5,828 billion to \$5,474 billion. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 717).

The Administration asks that the \$354 million be re-appropriated from unused funds. A total deferment of \$317.4 million for aid to Western Europe is planned, the Committee said, along with cutbacks of \$20.6 million for Greece, Turkey and Iran, and \$5 million for Latin America.

Another \$11 million would be saved on economic aid. Western Europe would receive about \$2,217 billion of the new appropriations for military aid.

MAY 30 --

Chairman Robert B. Chipfield (R Ill.) said his Committee probably will cut the \$5,474 billion request, but not by as much as \$2 billion, as suggested by Rep. Daniel A. Reed (R N.Y.).

JUNE 2 --

Boris Shishkin of the American Federation of Labor opposed reduction of the Administration aid requests. He also asked for continuation of economic aid to Greece, Italy and France. Shishkin recommended a two-year extension of the aid program, an expanded Point Four program, and encouragement of labor unions and international competition.

Ray C. Ellis of the Raytheon Company testified on offshore procurement, and the following witnesses discussed Point Four: Dr. Raymond W. Miller, UN Food and Agriculture Organization; Dr. John H. Reisner, Agricultural Missions, Inc.; and Msgr. L. G. Ligutti, National Catholic Rural Life Conference.

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles and MSA Director Harold E. Stassen testified in closed session on their recent foreign tour.

JUNE 3 --

In closed session, the Committee heard: Donald Kennedy, Director of the State Department's Office of South Asian affairs; John Loftus, economic counselor in the American embassy in India; and Gardiner, Wood, and Andrews.

In open hearings, William H. Smyth, a New York City businessman who has traveled extensively in Yugoslavia, recommended denying heavy equipment to the Tito government because Russia would take it over at the start of a war. Aid to Yugoslavia, he said, keeps Tito in power "against the wishes of the people."

I. H. Peterman, correspondent for the Philadelphia Inquirer, urged that the U.S. spur European self-help, especially in France, through sterner aid policies.

Other witnesses were: Lawrence Griswold, editor and publisher, and Maj. Hamilton Long, of New York City.

JUNE 4 --

Rep. Charles J. Kersten (R Wis.) testified in favor of a provision which would provide \$100 million for the care

and integration of Iron Curtain escapees, including Asians, into military units of NATO nations, including the U.S. armed forces.

INTERNAL SECURITY-- Continuing its probes into Communist activities, the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee heard several more witnesses in Washington, D.C., before adjourning for hearings beginning June 8 in Chicago. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 715).

JUNE 2 --

Dr. Joseph Wortis, a psychiatrist formerly on New York University's medical faculty, said he had not been a Communist since 1950 but declined on Constitutional grounds to say if he had been one earlier. Also pleading possible self-incrimination, a journalist, Thomas Davin, said he was not a Communist but declined to say if he had once been "in charge of Catholic work for the Party."

Harold Glasser, a former government economist who had appeared April 14 (CQ Weekly Report, p. 497), again refused to answer questions about his alleged Communist affiliations.

JUNE 3 --

Chairman William E. Jenner (R Ind.) said his group had sent to the Justice Department testimony by an earlier witness, Thad Mason, which had proved to be "unsupported in fact." Mason had described, April 28, how he had stolen "top secret" plans for the Russians. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 584).

JUNE 4 --

Communist-front organizations were allowed to circulate petitions and solicit funds at the National Labor Relations Board offices during the 1930's, David J. Saposs, former NLRB chief economist, told the Subcommittee. Now assistant to the Commissioner of Labor Statistics, Saposs said the organizations were "generally understood" to have the support of Edwin S. Smith and Nathan Witt, former Board officials who recently refused to say if they were Communists. (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 683, 715).

Mrs. Elinore M. Herrick, a former NLRB regional officer now personnel head of the New York Herald-Tribune, said Smith and Witt exerted "very strong influence" in Board matters in the 1930's. A New York housewife, Mrs. Elizabeth Barker, pleaded possible self-incrimination in refusing to say whether she was a Communist.

CONTINENTAL SHELF -- The Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee June 2 began to pore over three weeks of testimony it has heard on a bill (S 1901) dealing with federal development of mineral resources in submerged lands of the outer continental shelf.

Assistant Attorney General J. Lee Rankin said it would be unconstitutional to extend laws of abutting states to the outer shelf. He said this was the Administration view.

But Sens. Russell B. Long (D La.) and Price Daniel (D Tex.), said the only practical way to manage the area and enforce conservation laws was through laws of adjoining states.

JUSTICE PROBE -- The House Judiciary Subcommittee Investigating the Justice Department shifted its operation to San Francisco where it held three days of hearings on tax scandals and prosecutions resulting from them. The Subcommittee is probing the indictment and subsequent acquittal of James Smyth, a former collector for the Internal Revenue Bureau. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 715).

MAY 29 --

Charles O'Gara, a former assistant federal attorney, testified that a grand jury request for an FBI investigation into suspected witness-tampering in a tax evasion case turned out to be an investigation of himself and another government attorney when it was finally authorized. He said he was interrupted during a presentation of a bill of particulars of alleged irregularities in the San Francisco Internal Revenue office on the grounds that he was proceeding without authorization, and that he received no further assignments and resigned from his position several months later.

MAY 30 --

Two former members of grand juries charged that four U.S. District judges had criticized and hindered the juries in investigations instigated by O'Gara. They said the judges also refused to instruct them on their rights to investigate the Bureau.

JUNE 1 --

Federal Judge Louis E. Goodman, subpoenaed to appear before the Subcommittee after it had been reported that he called the current probe "hogwash," refused to answer the group's questions concerning court actions on the ground it would "make the judiciary of the U.S. subservient to the legislative branch of the government."

Goodman said he used the term "hogwash" when asked if he did not believe the probe was connected with judicial proceedings.

AUSTRIAN PROBE -- Frank Coe, former secretary of the International Monetary Fund, testified in closed session before the Senate Investigations Subcommittee June 3. Acting Chairman Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.) had termed Coe a "fugitive" after the group heard testimony, May 29, that Coe tried to block a revaluation of the Austrian currency exchange rate, which was then favorable to Russia. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 718).

After testifying, Coe said accusations that he was a fugitive and that he acted in the currency negotiations in a way desired by Russia "are outrageous and false." He said he had been out of the country "hunting for work" and returned when he read the Subcommittee was looking for him. Mundt said Coe had sworn he had not engaged in espionage since Dec. 2, 1952, but had invoked the Fifth Amendment in declining to answer about any earlier date.

MERCHANT MARINE -- The House Merchant Marine Committee June 3 heard representatives of shipping companies operating under government subsidies deny accusations that subsidized lines failed to resist union demands for higher wages because the government financed most of the increases. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 715).

Maitland S. Pennington of the Pacific Transport Lines Inc. said the charges were "sheer fantasy."

B. A. Jimison of the Lykes Brothers Steamship Co., told the group "we have a double responsibility" in wage negotiations, "one to our company and another to the government."

Robert B. Murray, Jr., Undersecretary for Transportation of the Department of Commerce, said the Department's programs were designed to put shippers in such a shape that private lending companies "would be glad" to finance new ship construction.

John E. Slater of the American Export Lines testified that proposed changes in the Merchant Marine Act of 1936 would destroy its effectiveness in building up the merchant fleet.

ATOMIC ENERGY -- An Atomic Energy Commission plan to permit private interests to start developing atomic energy for industrial uses is endorsed by the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Chairman W. Sterling Cole (R N.Y.) of the Joint Atomic Energy Committee, said June 2. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 713). After deputy chiefs of the armed services testified in closed session, Cole said they had urged "adequate safeguards" to protect their priorities on fissionable materials but had agreed that development of private atomic power would benefit the military services and the national security.

Appropriations

The Senate Armed Services Subcommittee continued to hear testimony on fiscal 1954 funds for the Air Force and Army.

AIR FORCE -- Secretary of the Air Force Harold E. Talbott told the Subcommittee June 3 that a cut-back of \$5 billion in new Air Force funds will not "seriously" delay 143 or more air wings. The present goal of the Administration is 120 wings by December, 1955.

Talbott said the 120-wing limit may be raised in the next six months after a restudy of over-all defense plans by the new Joint Chiefs of Staff. He added the present budget was a "sound" one. He testified the new budget would give the nation as many combat aircraft in the year starting July 1 as had been planned under the Truman budget.

Gen. Hoyt S. Vandenberg, retiring Air Force Chief of Staff, vigorously opposed the planned cut. "No sound military reason" has been offered, he said, why the Air Force build-up to the "agreed level" is "again to be delayed." He said the cut may result in "waste."

Vandenberg testified that the Joint Chiefs agreed, in writing, that reduction of the 143-wing goal "would increase the risk to national security" beyond "the dictates of national prudence." He repeated his belief that "not less" than 143 wings is "the minimum force" which can assure successful resistance to an "all-out Communist attack."

ARMY -- Secretary of the Army Robert T. B. Stevens told the Subcommittee June 2 that the first three years of the Korean war have cost the Army "about \$15 billion." He offered this in support of his request for \$13.671 billion for the Army for fiscal 1954, including \$2.5 billion to continue operations in Korea.

Reports

FEDERAL PAYROLL -- The Senate-House Committee on Reduction of Non-essential Federal Expenditures June 4 reported that civilian employment by executive agencies showed a continuing decline. Federal agencies reduced their forces by 24,029 in April. The reduction was the largest monthly cut since the Korean war began.

Coming Up

PEAS--COTTON -- A House Agriculture Subcommittee headed by Rep. Charles B. Hoeven (R Iowa) will begin hearings June 17 on charges by Rep. John F. Shelley (D Calif.) that the Agriculture Department showed favoritism in selling 80,000 tons of government-owned Austrian winter peas. The peas reportedly were sold to three West Coast firms for \$30 a ton, with a guarantee that no peas would be sold to Western competitors, although the Department had been offered higher bids by others.

On June 1, Committee Chairman Clifford R. Hope (R Kan.) also announced formation of a subcommittee headed by Rep. Sid Simpson (R Ill.) to hold hearings on cotton farming.

UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES -- Hearings in Albany, N.Y., by a House Un-American Activities Subcommittee will begin July 13, Chairman Harold H. Velde (R Ill.) said June 2. Communist activities in defense industries and schools of the area will be probed, with "special attention" given to General Electric plants in Schenectady, Velde said.

DEFENSE SCHOOL AID -- The House Education and Labor Committee announced May 31 that hearings on legislation to provide federal aid to schools in defense areas would begin June 10.

Committee Assignments

ATOMIC ENERGY -- Sen. John O. Pastore (D R.I.) June 3 was appointed to the vacancy on the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy created by the resignation of Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D Tex.).

INTERIOR -- The House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee announced June 4 that a "watch dog" subcommittee had been set up to check on administration of laws by the Interior Department. Rep. A. L. Miller (R Neb.), Chairman of the Committee, said members of the subcommittee are Reps. John R. Pillion (R N.Y.), chairman; George H. Bender (R Ohio), Craig Hosmer (R Calif.), Leo W. O'Brien (D N.Y.) and Ken Regan (D Tex.).

POST OFFICE -- The House Committee on Post Office and Civil Service announced May 28 that newly-elected Rep. William M. Tuck (D Va.) had been appointed to the Manpower Utilization Subcommittee. Tuck was sworn in April 21. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 536).

"PRIVATE" A-POWER

The Joint Committee on Atomic Energy released testimony June 4 from Under-Secretary of State Walter Bedell Smith supporting a proposal to stimulate private civilian development of atomic power for industrial use.

Smith told an executive session that civilian nuclear power development would help maintain American leadership in the atomic energy field.

CONGRESSIONAL QUOTES

In a one-minute speech to the House May 28, Rep. Lee Metcalf (D Mont.) said: "Among those...weather stations...Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks...proposes to eliminate is one at Butte, Montana. Butte is more than a mile high, located in Northerly latitude, and therefore the weather is extremely variable. I hope that Mr. Weeks will reconsider closing this station, because, Mr. Speaker, how are the people of Butte going to know when it is necessary to put battery additive AD-X2 into their batteries if they are not warned of an impending cold spell?" (Congressional Record, p. 5974-5).

In a June 1 newsletter, Rep. Carl T. Curtis (R Neb.) wrote: "Since the first session of the First Congress was convened on March 4, 1789, nearly one million bills and joint resolutions have been introduced. However, only eight per cent have subsequently been enacted into law."

Speaking of rain-making experiments, Sen. Francis Case (R S.D.) said in a May 25 newsletter: "Dr. Langmuir, the Nobel prize-winner, estimated that with one dollar's worth of silver iodide thrown into the air you could have a 30 per cent (chance) of getting rain over 4,000 square miles. Doubling rainfall all over the U.S. would cost only a couple of hundred dollars (in) chemicals."

Rep. Frank E. Smith (D Miss.), a witness at the atomic shell firing in Nevada, said in a May 26 newsletter: "I hope they (the Secretary of Defense, and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff) will agree with me that this new weapon should be placed in support of our troops at the earliest possible date."

Rep. Frazier Reams (I Ohio) said in a May 30 newsletter: "The states of Rhode Island, West Virginia, and Arkansas have announced intentions of fighting the ('tidelands') law in the courts...they have three decisions of the Supreme Court on their side. This law, also, may be held unconstitutional."

On p. A 3229 of the Congressional Record for May 28, Rep. George H. Bender (R Ohio) asked, "Mr. Speaker, is Malenkov calling off the cold war, heating it up, or kidding the Russians?"

Rep. Clair Engle (D Calif.) spoke of the so-called stockmen's grazing bill (HR 4023) in a June 1 newsletter: "There will be no haste, I am sure, in voting it out (of committee). ...It would be impossible to get favorable consideration of it on the floor of the House."

Speaking of the up-coming "Big Three" meeting, Rep. A. L. Miller (R Neb.), in a June 3 newsletter, said: "With men like Sens. Taft and Knowland keeping a watchful eye on all foreign affairs, there is no reason to fear Bermuda as another Munich or Yalta."

Rep. Allan Oakley Hunter (R Calif.) wrote in a June 4 newsletter: "President Eisenhower is interested in pay day just like the rest of us. He receives a regular card-board-type check, just like thousands of other federal workers. His monthly salary check shrinks to \$6,688.86 after taxes. His monthly expense allowance check is \$3,333.34 after taxes."

JUNE 5 DEVELOPMENTS

(For convenience in future reference, June 5 developments concerning Congress, including those recorded below, will be covered in the appropriate section of the June 12 CQ Weekly Report.)

Floor Action

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

The House June 5 approved by voice vote a bill (HR 5141) to create a Small Business Administration. (For background, see page 591). The bill was introduced by Small Business Committee Chairman William S. Hill (R Colo.) and was reported favorably by the Banking and Currency Committee May 28.

STATE JUSTICE-COMMERCE

The Senate Appropriations Committee said June 5 that the exact total of the fiscal 1954 appropriation voted by the Senate for the State, Justice, and Commerce Departments was \$1,103,880,382. The Senate passed the bill carrying the funds (HR 4974) June 4 but the exact total was not immediately available. (See page 737-8).

Committees

COE TESTIMONY

Frank Coe refused June 5 to tell the Senate Permanent Investigations Subcommittee whether he was a Communist spy at the time he was \$20,000-a-year Secretary of the International Monetary Fund. He denied vigorously that he had any part in a reported 1949 attempt to block an anti-Communist revaluation of Austrian currency. (See page 748). Coe said he was not engaged in espionage now, but refused, on grounds of possible self-incrimination, to say whether he was on Dec. 1, 1952. He declined, for the same reason, to say whether he was a Communist Party member now.

AIR FORCE BUDGET CUT

Gen. Hoyt S. Vandenberg told the Senate Armed Services Appropriations Subcommittee June 5 that the proposed \$5 billion cut in new Air Force funds would reduce the Strategic Air Command -- designed to deliver global attacks -- below limits of an acceptable "calculated risk." (See page 748). The retiring Air Force Chief of Staff also said that the National Security Council March 25 suggested a defense spending limit "so drastic it was not the cut finally given." He refused to say what the figure was.

TAXES

Under-Secretary of the Treasury Marion B. Folsom told the House Ways and Means Committee June 5 that a truce in Korea would make "no difference whatsoever" in the Administration plea for a "package" continuation of excess-profits and other taxes. (See page 744). Folsom said he saw no possible violation of lobbying laws in a series of conferences between Treasury officials and various business leaders.

He said that the Treasury put "no pressure" on them to line up support for a six-month extension of the excess-profits tax.

TREASURY-POST OFFICE

The Senate Appropriations Committee June 5 approved the Treasury-Post Office Appropriation bill (HR 5174), without making any changes from the House version. The bill's total was \$3,444,145,000 as it was passed by the House May 14. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 639).

KAISER-FRAZER

The Subcommittee on Aircraft Procurement of the Senate Armed Services Committee was told June 5 that Kaiser-Frazer tried to charge the government, under an Air Force contract, for its automobile workers' vacation time. (See page 745). Sidney Solomon, an Air Force auditor, also testified the company tried to charge the government for part of the cost of newspaper advertisements protesting a statement by Sen. Styles Bridges (R N.H.). Bridges is Chairman of the Subcommittee. Solomon said the company's contract now totals \$212,923,341 for 159 airplanes.

WATERFRONT PROBE

James P. McAluney, Philadelphia shipping official, admitted to the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee investigating alleged corruption along the New York-New Jersey waterfront, that he gave incorrect testimony before the group May 7. (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 615, 685). McAluney said May 7 he got a \$7,000 loan from the Jarka Stevedoring Company in 1949-1951, and gave Jarka notes to cover it. He testified June 5 that: The notes were fake; he asked for the money from Jarka; he never intended to pay it back; Jarka never expected to get it back, he paid no income tax on it.

Other Developments

T-H REVISION OUT FOR '53

Chairman H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.), of the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee said June 5 that GOP leaders have agreed to postpone revision of the Taft-Hartley labor law until 1954. He added that he and Sen. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) will try to get Committee agreement on a revision bill, but that neither sees any "imperative necessity" to push it through the Senate this year.

THIRD SUPPLEMENTAL

Senate-House conferees June 5 agreed to allow \$7.5 million in loan authorizations for the rural telephone program, as they agreed on a compromise Third Supplemental Appropriation Bill (HR 4664). (CQ Weekly Report, p. 605).

Appropriations total \$5,429,375, compared to \$5,441,875 in the Senate bill, and a flat \$5 million voted by the House.

GRUNEWALD SENTENCED

Henry W. Grunewald June 4 was fined \$1,000 and given a suspended 90-day jail sentence for contempt of Congress. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 650). U.S. District Judge Alexander Holtzoff said in imposing sentence he was considering the fact that Grunewald was given "fantastic advice" by his former attorney.

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congressional quiz

1. Q--How far back in American history does tariff sentiment extend?

A--'Way back. To encourage his fellow-citizens to "buy American" and protect "infant industries," George Washington wore New England home-spun broadcloth at his first inauguration. (Later, President Jackson's wife wore a grass bonnet "as an evidence of the perfection which our domestic manufacturers may hereafter acquire, if properly fostered and protected," according to Old Hickory.) The second law ever passed by Congress was an import tariff act, designed primarily to raise revenue, not to protect American industry. The first protective tariff was enacted in 1828.

2. Q--What is a "most-favored-nation" agreement?

A--Secretary of State Cordell Hull explained it thus: "I won't treat you any worse than the person I treat the best of all, provided you don't treat me any worse than the person you treat the best of all." When the U. S. signs a "most-favored-nation" agreement with Nation A, we promise not to impose higher import duties on Nation A's products than are levied on similar goods sold here by any other nation. In return, Nation A gives the same assurance.

3. Q--How does the Eisenhower Administration propose to cut \$354 million from its first request for fiscal 1954 foreign aid appropriations?

A--According to the Mutual Security Agency, a large part of this sum would be saved by using funds appropriated in the past but not yet spent. In addition, total foreign aid spending will be reduced by cutting certain costs, substituting cheaper goods and postponing some projects, William M. Rand, Acting Director of MSA, said in a letter to Congress released May 27. The Administration had requested \$5.828 billion for foreign aid on May 5, but Rand's letter announced the reduction to \$5.474 billion.

4. Q--What sort of agency is the Women's Bureau, for which the House voted \$360,000 May 26?

A--The Women's Bureau, part of the Labor Department, began as the Woman-in-Industry Service in 1918. It studies the entire field of female workers, engaging in research, writing reports and offering policy and program recommendations. Operating as a watch-dog agency, its interests range from wages, through health, to a woman's financial responsibility for family support.

5. Q--What is the continental shelf I've read so much about in connection with "tidelands" oil?

A--The House Judiciary Committee defines the shelf as the slightly submerged areas of the continent up to the point where ocean depth falls off abruptly to 600 feet. The U. S. continental shelf is estimated at 290,000 square miles, of which about 27,000 square miles are within the states' historic boundaries under the recently enacted offshore lands law.

6. Q--What would an omnibus funds system accomplish?

A--Congressmen who favor the system believe they would get a more realistic over-all picture of funds programs, and exercise greater control, by considering all appropriations in one bill. At present, money bills are debated and passed one by one. Congress instituted the omnibus funds system in 1950, but abandoned it. On May 26, the Senate passed and sent to the House a resolution to try again.

7. Q--Are cabinet officials entitled to vacations?

A--They are under present law, but Congress has passed two versions of a bill to abolish annual leave for these and other high federal officials, in order to prevent them from collecting lump sum payments for unused leave. They would continue to take time off under a sort of honor system, but would always remain technically on duty.

8. Q--How much of a bonus do doctors get when drafted?

A--Doctors who are drafted receive no bonus. Those who volunteer and accept commissions, however, receive \$100 a month above regular pay. Very few doctors have been drafted; faced with induction under the doctors' draft law, most of them volunteer and accept commissions. The Senate included the bonus in an extension of the law passed May 28, after the House version passed May 12, had omitted it.

9. Q--Has any official action been taken recently to lower the voting age below 21?

A--Yes, a Senate subcommittee concluded hearings June 2 on a resolution to allow 18-year-olds the right to vote through a Constitutional amendment. Leonard W. Hall, Republican National Chairman, said May 25 that he, President Eisenhower and Vice President Nixon favor lowering the voting age to 18, as Georgia did in 1943.

NOTE: CQ Weekly Report pages on which more data can be found: (3) 610-11,717; (4) 703; (5) 714,718; (6) 705; (7) 706; (8) 640,706; (9) 700.